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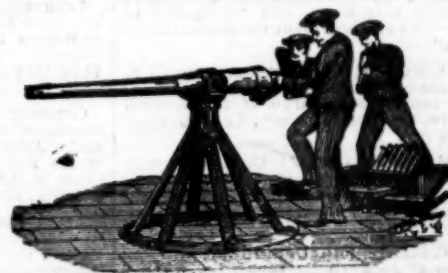
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

- CAPTAIN F. K. UPHAM, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is a recent visitor in Dixon, Illinois.
- COLONEL H. P. CURTIS, U. S. A., and Miss Curtis, are visiting relatives in England.
- CAPTAIN THOMAS WILHELM, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niobrara, will spend the winter on leave.
- MAJOR-GENERAL HERBERT, the new commander of the Canadian Militia, arrived at Halifax, Nov. 30.
- CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Myer, Va., visited in Buffalo, N. Y., this week.
- LIEUTENANT H. C. DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monroe, Va., visited in Washington, D. C., this week.
- LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th U. S. Infantry, left Texas this week to spend until January next on leave.
- CAPTAIN D. B. WILSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting duty in New York, is a recent visitor to Elmira.
- MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, U. S. A., commandant of Fort Preble, Me., returned there on Thursday from a short leave.
- COLONEL B. J. D. IRVIN, surgeon, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical affairs in the Department of the Columbia.
- CAPTAIN CHARLES KING's latest novel, "The Army Portia," published in *Lippincott's* for December, is highly spoken of.
- LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANSON MILLS, 4th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at the Presidio of San Francisco from a short leave.
- GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., who spent Thanksgiving Day in New York City, has returned to Washington.
- LIEUTENANT C. L. BEST, JR., 1st U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave.
- LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN J. UPHAM, 3d U. S. Cavalry, a recent visitor in Washington, has had his leave extended one month.
- CAPTAIN JOHN W. SUMMERHAYES, U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled at San Antonio and finds his new location quite agreeable.
- CAPTAIN J. A. FESSENDEN, U. S. A., of Major-General Howard's staff, returned to Governor's Island on Sunday from a visit to Stamford, Conn.
- LIEUTENANT JOHN POPE, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, this week to spend December, January and February on leave.
- MISS HELEN NAOMI THOMAS, daughter of Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will be married Dec. 18 at Fort Sill, I. T., to Mr. Benj. F. Wade.
- COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., of Fort Trumbull, passed through New York City early in the week on his way to Buffalo on court-martial duty.
- COLONEL M. P. MILLER, U. S. A., of the Range Finder Board, visited friends at Governor's Island on Saturday last, and afterwards returned to Fort Monroe.
- COLONEL THOMAS F. BARR, U. S. A., of Major-General Howard's staff, returned to Governor's Island, N. Y., this week, from a pleasant trip to Columbus, Ohio.
- LIEUTENANT H. J. SLOCUM, 7th U. S. Cav., on leave at Sing Sing, was expected in New York City this week, to be examined with a view to retirement from active service.
- LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. HALL, 6th U. S. Infantry, left Los Angeles, Cal., this week, for New York, where he is due Dec. 16 as a member of the Magazine Gun Board.
- CAPTAIN W. E. HOPKINS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, bade farewell to friends at Governor's Island this week and started for San Francisco, where he will spend the winter.
- CAPTAIN J. B. HICKEY, 8th U. S. Cavalry, the able adjutant general of the Recruiting Service since October, 1889, has now relinquished that duty and will soon join his troop at Fort Meade, S. D.
- CAPTAIN LEONARD HAY, 9th U. S. Infantry, late of one of the "skeleton" companies of his regiment, now takes command of Co. E, at San Diego Barracks, in succession to the late Capt. Hayden De Lany.
- KING KALAKUA, of the Sandwich Islands, is, according to a San Francisco despatch, expected to arrive in that city this week, and "proposes to spend several months on the Pacific Coast and travel about incognito."
- CAPTAIN W. D. MCCAW, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, left Atlanta early in the week for Fort Barancas, to take temporary charge of the medical department there, the Post Surgeon, Capt. Gorgas, being on the sick list.
- LIEUTENANT M. C. RICHARDS, 2d U. S. Art., who is on sick leave from Fort Warren and is being treated by specialists in New York City for an affection of the eyes, will reside for a portion of the winter at Yonkers, N. Y.
- CAPTAIN W. T. HARTZ, 15th U. S. Inf., is in temporary command of Jackson Barracks, La., during the temporary absence of Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th U. S. Art., and his battery at Fort St. Philip, La., engaged in artillery practice.
- LIEUTENANT J. O. MACKAY, 3d U. S. Cav., was married Nov. 26, in New York, to Miss Belknap, daughter of Col. Augustus Belknap, of San Antonio. The married couple are now on a short tour, and recently in Washington, and will be "At Home" after Dec. 20, at Elmira, N. Y., in which city Lieut. Mackay is on recruiting duty.
- LIEUTENANT CHARLES GERHARDT, and bride, were expected to join at Fort Assiniboine this week.
- CAPTAIN MAX WESENDORFF, 1st U. S. Cavalry, is a recent visitor in St. Louis en route to his regiment.
- LIEUT. WILLIAM LASSITER, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Mason, Cal., this week from leave.
- LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting at Laurel, Md., is shortly due at his post.
- CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, U. S. A., returned to Buffalo early in the week from a visit to friends in Albany, N. Y.
- LIEUTENANT C. D. PALMER, 4th U. S. Artillery, left St. Augustine on Tuesday on a few weeks' visit to Omaha, Neb.
- MAJOR S. G. COWDREY, Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Marcy, is expected to rejoin about the middle of November.
- LIEUTENANT C. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from San Carlos, and lately at Los Angeles, will soon join his troop.
- CAPTAIN J. M. THOMPSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting duty at Providence, R. I., was a visitor to Staunton, Mass., this week.
- COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER, 5th U. S. Art., is quartered for a portion of the winter at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.
- LIEUTENANT W. H. GORDON, 12th U. S. Inf., is a recent guest at the Grand Hotel, New York City, while en route to Willets Point for duty.
- MAJOR WIRT DAVIS, 6th U. S. Cavalry, of Gen. Merritt's staff, is expected in New York City in a few days for duty on the Magazine Gun Board.
- LIEUTENANT CHARLES MILLER, 11th U. S. Inf., appointed recently from the Army and on leave until January next, is visiting friends at Bridesburg, Philadelphia.
- CHICAGO has taken very kindly to Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and his present energetic action in the matter of the Indian disturbances has made him very popular.
- CAPTAIN F. A. MAHAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, will read, on Monday next, before the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, a paper on "Philadelphia as a Seaport."
- MAJOR W. L. HASKIN, 1st U. S. Art., left Governor's Island on Monday, for Buffalo, on court-martial service. During his absence Fort Columbus is commanded by Major J. A. Darling.
- LIEUTENANT JOHN POPE, 1st U. S. Artillery, having left Fort Wadsworth on leave for some months, Lieut. J. C. Rennard has succeeded to various duties which will keep him busy for the winter.
- GENERAL ROBERT WILLIAMS, U. S. A., who now goes to Washington for duty in the A. G. O., has been on duty in Chicago since October, 1881. The Windy City will part with him with regret.
- LIEUTENANT JAMES L. WILSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort McPherson, was expected in Charlotte this week to secure for his regiment likely young North Carolinians anxious to follow the colors.
- LIEUTENANTS J. D. BARRETT, L. G. BETTY, and C. B. WHEELER, artillery officers of Fort Monroe, were in New York this week being examined as to their fitness for transfer to the Ordnance Department.
- THE engagement is announced of Miss Mamie Beck, daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. A., and Mrs. Beck, to 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, asst. surgeon, U. S. A. The wedding will occur at Fort Apache, A. T., Jan. 14, 1891.
- LIEUTENANT J. E. WILSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, Mrs. Wilson and daughter, who have been touring in Ireland for some time past, were expected to arrive in New York City this week on the *Teutonic*, and will visit in Brooklyn before going to Texas.
- CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., in his eleventh annual report of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., speaks hopefully of the work in his charge and makes many sensible recommendations with regard to the Indian tribes of especial value at this juncture.
- MRS. ELIZABETH B. CUSTER is in appearance a slender little woman, delicate to fragility, who looks as if she could not have endured for a day the life of privation and hardship which she chose to share with her gallant husband for years.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.
- COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Atlanta on Sunday to attend meetings of the Boards on Gun Factories and Foundries and on Ordnance and Fortification, of both of which he is a member. The Board on Gun Factories met at Bethlehem, Pa., on Tuesday.
- LIEUTENANT H. S. WHIPPLE, 10th U. S. Cav., who has been East on leave for a few weeks past, went to Willets Point this week to go through a tour of torpedo instruction. His many friends in New York City and vicinity are glad he will be so near them for the winter.
- COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., will, after all, remain on duty with General Miles in Chicago, and Major John C. Gilmore, who has finished his duties on the Tactical Board, will report to General McCook in Los Angeles, Cal., for duty as Adjutant-General, Department of Arizona.
- AN Albuquerque despatch says: "Lieut. C. B. Rhodes, of the 6th U. S. Cav., was married to Miss May F. Counselman, of this city, on Dec. 2. Their honeymoon will be spent in a trip with the regiment to the Black Hills, whither it has been ordered on account of the Indian troubles."
- CAPTAIN J. E. PILCHER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who recently came north from Texas, on leave, has relinquished it and will go on duty at Fort Columbus for six months, during the absence on leave for that period of Capt. W. E. Hopkins. It will seem like coming home to Capt. Pilcher, for it is not so very long ago since he left Governor's Island for Texas.
- LIEUT. F. A. TRIPP, 1st U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Benicia Barracks, Cal.
- CAPT. G. G. GREENOUGH, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Thursday, from a short leave.
- GENERALS SHERMAN and Rosecrans were among the speakers at the meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion on Wednesday evening.
- AFTER a pleasant tour of duty on the staff of Gen. Ruger, Major Evan Miles, 26th Inf., bids good-bye to friends in St. Paul and joins his regiment at Fort Missoula.
- CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, U. S. A., contributes to the *North American Review* for December an interesting professional paper entitled "The Future of Warfare."
- FIRST LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Inf., A. D. C. on the staff of Major-General Miles, has been promoted to a captaincy in consequence of the death of Capt. Heiner.
- LIEUTENANTS J. E. EASTMAN, J. W. RUCKMAN, and E. A. MILLAR, U. S. A., visited Washington this week to be examined for promotion by the board presided over by Lieut.-Col. L. L. Livingston, 3d Art.
- GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER, Major W. F. Randolph and Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., attended the dinner of the Saturday Night Club at the Hoffman House, New York City, on Saturday evening last.
- TELEGRAMS this week from San Francisco announce the receipt of news from the two survey parties who have spent the last year on the Upper Yukon, in Alaska. All are well and in good condition.
- THE St. Louisans are rejoiced that Gen. Merritt has recommended that a ten company post be established near St. Louis, from which city, being a railroad centre, it is possible to send troops in any direction.
- MISS CARPENTER, daughter of Capt. Carpenter, 14th Infantry, and Miss May Custer, niece of Gen. Custer, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, at 1404 16th street, Washington. Miss Custer expects to be there the greater part of the winter.
- LIEUT. H. J. SLOCUM, 7th Cavalry, who has been waiting retirement on account of disability, and who applied to be sent to his regiment, recently ordered to Pine Ridge Agency, has been before the Retiring Board in New York city, and now awaits its action.
- COLONEL W. M. WHERRY, U. S. A., commandant of Newport Barracks, Ky., read a paper on "Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and his Missouri Campaign" before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion on Wednesday evening. Col. Wherry was an aide on the staff of Gen. Lyon during the campaign in question.
- CAPTAIN JOHN G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has commanded Light Battery C of his regiment since October, 1886, now goes to a foot battery at Washington Barracks, and is succeeded in the light battery by Capt. James M. Lancaster, a member of the Tactical Board at Leavenworth City, whose sessions are now closed.
- AN important General Court-martial met at Buffalo this week, presided over by Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder, 1st Artillery, of Fort Wadsworth, and Lieut. R. M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, the judge advocate. The court was mainly composed of officers from a distance. It finished its business on Wednesday afternoon.
- THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, referring to Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., now in the field, says: "He is a native of Pottstown, and has a sister and hundreds of friends and acquaintances there. He is over six feet in height and of robust proportions. Many of the surviving soldiers who fought under him during the war speak in glowing terms of his bravery on the field and his kindness toward his men."
- EVERY patriotic citizen of the country ought to heartily commend the proposed memorial statue to Meade and his generals at Gettysburg. The visitor to that historic field always notes with wonder that amid the many monuments there appears nothing especially in honor of the memory of the noble commander whose name will be linked imperishably with the story of that great contest.—*Evening Telegraph*.
- "MANY happy returns of the day" to Col. Anthony Heger, surgeon, born Dec. 4; Col. Chas. Page, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., born Dec. 4; Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th U. S. Inf., born Dec. 2; Col. D. C. Houston, C. E., born Dec. 5; Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th U. S. Inf., born Dec. 3; Capt. Thos. Sharp, 17th U. S. Inf., born Dec. 6; Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., born Dec. 2; Capt. W. H. Vinal, U. S. A., born Dec. 3.
- COMPANY C, 6th U. S. Infantry, Capt. J. W. Powell, gave a drill in the State armory Nov. 25. The company executed the movement in the school of the company by bugle call in a manner which was highly creditable to both officers and men. The company was then turned over to the 2d lieutenant and went through the bayonet exercise, which seemed perfection. The armory was well filled with spectators who enjoyed the drill very much. The citizens of Oswego have reason to feel proud of Capt. Powell and his command.—*Oswego Times*.
- COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Infantry, commandant of the school at Fort Leavenworth, in relieving Major A. A. Woodhull, surgeon, U. S. A., from duty at the school under orders from A. G. O., says: "Col. Townsend takes the greatest pleasure in putting on record his high appreciation of the ability and earnestness displayed by Major Woodhull in the performance of every duty, whether as post surgeon or instructor in the school. As post surgeon the administration and condition of his hospital may well challenge the admiration of his medical brethren, while the student officers who have had the benefit of his zealous instruction in the school will bear witness to his successful efforts in their behalf."

THE visitors to West Point on the occasion of the great football match last Saturday were highly pleased with the many courtesies extended through the care of Col. John M. Wilson, the Superintendent of the Military Academy. The residents vied with each other to make the visit enjoyable.

THE Society of the Sons of the Revolution celebrated in New York, Dec. 3, the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the "formal act of evacuation of the city of New York by the British Army on Dec. 3, 1783." Among the managers elected we note the name of Col. Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A.

THE detail of Col. Robert Williams as senior assistant to Gen. Kelton naturally suggests the probability of some further reassignments of officers of the Adjutant General's Department, but just at present there is more or less uncertainty about them. Lieut. Col. Corbin has succeeded Col. Williams as Adjutant General of the Division of Missouri, but as it is rather unusual for an officer of his rank to be Adjutant General of a division, it will probably not be long before he is superseded by a colonel.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Asst. Surgeon J. D. Glennan, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. John A. Hannan, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Jas. O. Mackay, 3d Cav.; Capt. C. P. Eakin, Ret.; Maj. Amos Stickney, Eng.; 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf.; Capt. Geo. Mitchell, 2d Art.; Capt. Wm. Stanton, 6th Cav.; Capt. John L. Clem, Q. M. D.; 1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d Inf.; Maj. Clifton Comly, Ord.; 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. A. Millar, 3d Art.

THE Vancouver Independent says: Mrs. W. E. Waters is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Murray, at Boise Bks. Col. B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon, arrived Friday and succeeded Major W. E. Waters as medical director. Major Waters goes to Fort Custer. Col. and Mrs. Trotter, in their usual hospitable manner, entertained a number of their friends at dinner Saturday evening. Those present were the host, hostess and the Misses Trotter, Miss Lee, Miss Jessie Wintler, Lieuts. Sladen, Schofield, Lindsay and Mr. Reynolds. Lieut. Hasbrouck was taken seriously ill on Saturday night with hemorrhages of the stomach, and his life was for a time despaired of, but is now improving. To the time of this attack Lieut. Hasbrouck has enjoyed perfect health and the cause of this sudden illness is unknown.

"It is an interesting coincidence," said an old Army officer to-day, "that one of the very best scouting officers in the Army, Capt. Huggins, should be on the frontier watching the Sioux just now. He is one of the shrewdest and best judges of Indian character in this country. He has occasion, if any man ever did, to hate the Sioux. His father, Amos Huggins, was one of the first men to be killed in the Sioux uprising in 1862. A party of marauders attacked their home near Fort Ridgely, and before any harm was suspected shot Mr. Huggins down in cold blood. They did not molest the mother and her two little children, one of whom was Capt. Huggins, and Little Cloud, a friendly Indian, coming along, undertook to guide them to a place of safety. The mother and her boy dug a shallow grave for the father's body, and almost without clothes or food, fled. Little Cloud, not daring to go southward, turned toward Manitoba. In time a party of friendly Indians that were sent after them guided them back to civilization and safety. The captain speaks Sioux, and understands the ways of the savages thoroughly. Strange to say, he thinks and speaks of them a good deal as a missionary would, and while he is as brave as a lion, he is as gentle in spirit as a woman."—N. Y. Sun.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR P. J. HORWITZ, and Mrs. Horwitz, arrived in New York from France on Sunday last.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. W. GALT was married at New York City Nov. 25 to Miss Mary Frances Butt.

LIEUTENANT R. R. INGERSOLL, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ingersoll, arrived in New York from England on Saturday last.

LIEUTENANT W. H. EVERETT, U. S. N., and Mrs. Everett, are housed for the winter at 377 Beacon street, Boston.

LIEUTENANT LOVELL K. REYNOLDS, U. S. N., assumed command of the Coast Survey steamer *Endeavor* at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 29.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON O. D. NORTON, U. S. Navy, on duty at Chelsea Naval Hospital, spent Thanksgiving with friends in Cincinnati.

WE regret to learn that the wife of 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, Revenue Cutter Service, is dangerously ill with pneumonia. Consulting surgeons have given up hopes for her recovery.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER GEORGE D. STRICKLAND, inspector of steel at the Thurlow Works, Pa., arrived in Washington, Dec. 3, to consult with the Steel Board on matters relating to the inspection of steel under his charge.

LIEUT. HAWLEY, U. S. N., late executive officer of the *Nipsic*, and on which vessel he served in that capacity for nearly three years, has been assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, and in the spring will probably fill the position of aide to the Commandant. This officer is regarded as one of the ablest executives in the service.

LIEUTENANT E. B. BARRY, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Navigation, has recently moved from M street, where he has been domiciled for some time, and has located his lares and penates at 1707 Twenty-fourth street, N. W. A pleasant situation and in a good neighborhood. Mr. Barry left Washington a few days since for a short visit to relatives in Milwaukee.

THE New York Herald recalls old memories by publishing a letter signed "Stephen W. Swift, one of the crew of the U. S. brig Somers," giving an account of the circumstances under which Ensign Spenser and two of the crew were hung from the yardarm of the vessel in question by order of Capt. Alexander Silldell Mackenzie, U. S. N. Another episode of long ago is recalled by seeing on the register of the Buckingham Hotel, "Capt. C. C. Drury, R.N., of H. M. S. *Bellerophon*."

THE following Navy officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. John M. Hawley, Comdr. Allan D. Brown, Ensign H. P. Jones, Jr., Lieut. N. E. Mason, Comdr. C. V. Gridley, Lieut. H. S. Knapp and Ensign C. H. Harlow.

MRS. CLARKE, the wife of Lieut. C. A. Clarke of the *Iroquois*, with her daughter Louise, is now at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, whither she went soon after the departure of her husband's ship for that port, and now that the *Iroquois* has gone to Samoa, she will probably remain at the Hawaiian metropolis until the return of the ship to that port.

THE *Mohican* having arrived at Honolulu, it is probable that Lieut. J. A. Shearman will be speedily relieved and ordered home. Lieut. Shearman joined the U. S. S. *Nipsic* early in October, 1887, and his fellow officers have long since arrived at their homes, and in several instances have entered upon a tour of shore duty, while he has been doing a cruise in Samoa.

THE Boston Herald has this to say about Lieut. Hawley, late executive of the *Nipsic*, who has just returned from a three years' eventful cruise in the Pacific: "Lieut. Hawley is a gallant officer, and it is well known in the Service to officers who are familiar with the inside facts of the case that the saving of the *Nipsic* at Samoa was due to his efforts."

THE many friends, in and out of the Navy, of P. A. Engineer J. W. Gardner, U. S. N., will be pleased to learn that his second son, Rogers, has been successful in entering the Military Academy. Mr. Gardner was retired from the active list of the Engineer Corps several years since, following a cruise on the *Iroquois* in the Pacific, and is now living at Athens, N. Y.

IN recognition of courtesies extended in 1886 by Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler to the Austrian corvette *Donau*, visiting New York, the Emperor of Austria has sent to the widow of that distinguished naval officer a handsome Dresden vase, perhaps one of the finest ever seen in this country. A pleasant letter from the Austrian Minister at Washington accompanied the remembrance.

THE recent marriage of Past Asst. Engineer R. W. Galt, U. S. N., was a genuine surprise to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, for "Bob" has always been looked upon as being well outside of the matrimonial whirlpool. Mr. Galt recently returned from a tour of duty on the *Marion*, and will be likely to remain on duty ashore for a lengthened period. He is residing in Norfolk.

ENSIGN and Mrs. Carl Jungen will soon come to Washington, the former having been detached from the *Pinta* and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. Mrs. Jungen is well known in San Francisco, and will leave a host of friends on the Pacific coast. She is possessed of a voice of fine compass and power, and it is probable that one of the Episcopal churches of the capital will secure her for its choir.

THE marriage of Miss Camilla Morris Ridgely, daughter of the late Andrew Ridgely, and Ensign Edward Simpson, son of the late Rear Adm. Edward Simpson, U. S. N., took place at Baltimore, Dec. 3. The Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, assisted by the Rev. S. P. Simpson, an uncle of the groom, officiated. The ushers were Paymr. Lovell, Lieut. Mentz and Ensigns Tappan, Roger Wells, W. Truxton and Philip Alger. The bride came in on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who gave her away. The best man was Ensign M. C. Gorgas.

LIEUT. W. F. HALSEY, U. S. N., at present on the *Ranger* doing diplomatic duty on the coast of Guatemala, is approaching the end of his cruise, and in certain quarters no little speculation is being indulged in as to the future assignment of this able officer. It is highly probable, however, that Lieut. Halsey will have the choice between the branch Hydrographic office at New York, or a position in the Hydrographer's office of the Navy Department. Mrs. Halsey and her two children are living at the Bernard House, Vallejo, Cal.

PAYMASTER STEPHEN RAND, Jr., of the *Mohican*, will be relieved by P. A. Paymaster Sullivan on the Dec. 13th, and will probably arrive in San Francisco by the steamer *Australia* on Christmas day, and may be expected in Washington early in January. Mrs. Rand, since her return from Honolulu, has been residing in Washington at the Ebbitt, and will probably remain there until the arrival of the paymaster. Paymaster Rand's orders to the *Mohican* were issued May 20, 1887, and it is probable that he will take an extended leave after such a prolonged tour of sea service.

SECRETARY TRACY gave a dinner on Monday evening at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, to the admiral and the senior officers of the Brazilian squadron. Those present were Secretary Tracy, Secretary Blaine, Admiral de Silveira, Brazilian Navy, and staff; Assistant Secretary Soley, Mr. Sevelton A. Brown, Admiral Walker, Gen. Schofield, Commo. F. M. Ramsay, Paymr.-Gen. Edwin Stewart, Commo. George Dewey, Surg.-Gen. J. M. Browne, Commo. N. H. Farquhar, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham, Lieut. T. B. Mason, Col. W. B. Remy, Capt. F. V. McNaughton, Commo. Wm. M. Folger, Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, Commo. J. S. Skerrett, the Brazilian Minister, Amaral Velente, Engineer-in-Chief Geo. W. Melville, Commo. J. A. Greer, Mr. Henry W. Raymond, Lieut. W. C. Cowles, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Comdr. C. H. Davis and Capt. M. Sicard.

"MANY Happy Returns of the Day" to Commander T. Nelson, born Dec. 5; to Lieut. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, born Dec. 5; to Lieut. Comdr. W. Maynard, born Dec. 5; to Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Ide, born Dec. 6; to Comdr. J. S. Shouler, born Nov. 30; to Lieut. J. A. Norris, born Dec. 2; to Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, born Dec. 4; to Lieut. W. P. Ray, born Nov. 30; to Lieut. S. Seabury, born Dec. 1; to Lieut. A. F. Hazro, born Dec. 3; to Lieut. H. McCrea, born Dec. 1; to Lieut. W. L. Burdick, born Dec. 1; to Ensign W. O. Hulme, born Dec. 5; to Ensign J. Hood, born Dec. 3; to Ensign W. G. Richardson, born Dec. 6; to Ensign R. Welles, Jr., born Dec. 2; to Surgeon W. Martin, born Dec. 5; to Paymaster G. H. Read, born Nov. 30; to P. A. Engineer W. A. Mintzer, born Dec. 6; to Asst. Engineer C. W. Dyson, born Dec. 2; and to Naval Constructor W. L. Minton, born Dec. 4.

ENSIGN I. K. SEYMOUR, recently detached from the *Nipsic* at Mare Island, Cal., is to be ordered to the *Dale*, Washington Navy Yard, some time in January, as assistant instructor in tactics, gunnery, etc. Mr. Seymour is at present enjoying an extended leave with his family at Calais, Maine.

ADMIRAL GHERARDI, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, was at the Navy Department Dec. 3, arranging for the winter cruise of that squadron in the West Indies. The *Kearsarge* and the *Enterprise* are now in those waters, and the Admiral says he expects to have the flagship *Philadelphia*, the *Dolphin* and the *Petrel* ready to start South from New York by the 15th instant.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD is entering upon what promises to be an exceedingly gay winter, for the presence of the *San Francisco*, *Charleston* and *Thetis* give more than the usual number of dancing men, while the girls and young ladies have never been so numerous as at present. One of the latest arrivals in this category is Miss Bessie Bellinger, the charming niece of Mrs. Moore, wife of the Chief Engineer of the Yard, who recently came out from Elizabeth, N. J., with her mother, Mrs. P. F. Bellinger.

MISS ISABEL C. LAWTON, of the Hillside Avenue School, Waterbury, Conn., is the daughter of Elbridge Lawton, late chief engineer, U. S. N., and is specially interested in children belonging to the service. In a letter just received Miss Lawton says: "We should like Army and Navy children, and the school has the most homelike atmosphere I have ever known in a boarding school. It is remarkably free from disagreeable features; indeed, I think there are none. The table is excellent and every one is happy here."

THE wife of Lieut. George L. Dyer, of the flagship *Charleston*, has gone to the Pacific coast in anticipation of meeting her husband. The *Charleston* was to have sailed from Honolulu in time to arrive at San Francisco by the 5th instant, but up to the hour of going to press nothing is known of the movements of that ship, although it is probable that her arrival may be announced at any time. It is likely that several changes in the personnel of the flagship will be made soon after her return to the United States for the necessary repairs, docking, etc., made necessary by the long period which has elapsed since her departure from an American port, will consume several months, doubtless, and it is not the policy of the Department at the present time to keep the younger officers for long periods at Navy yards. The *Charleston* will hardly sail on another cruise before the early part of March.

OKLAHOMA.

General Merritt, in his recent annual report, says: "Civil government has been established in Oklahoma Territory, and the military commands while still there are in the main relieved from their unusual responsibilities. Owing to the severe drought this season, the corn crop has in many sections been an almost total failure. I am gratified to know that the Government is taking measures to assist these worthy and enterprising people who, be it said to their credit, disguise their necessities and ask that at most they be given work so they may earn for their families what will be necessary for their support during the coming winter. It is believed that hereafter, with a better knowledge of the character of the climate and the qualities of the soil, the people of Oklahoma will be fairly prosperous, and will be able to live without extraneous aid."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 4, 1890.

THE officers' hop Thursday evening proved to be a very successful affair. The cadets have received invitations to the series of officers' hops, and many attended the hop Thursday evening.

The football game with Lehigh University resulted in the first defeat of the season for the Academy team. The cadets, being in a badly crippled condition, could not play their usual game. Result, as reported last week, 24 to 4 in favor of Lehigh. Friday the team left for West Point to play probably the most interesting game of the season; being, as it was, a match between the representatives of the Army and Navy. It is needless to say that the Academy team was very hospitably received. The Superintendent, commandant, and reception committee, composed of cadets, did everything possible to make their visit an agreeable one, a hop in the evening ending a very pleasant day. It is hoped that the West Pointers will be able to visit Annapolis next year, so that cadets here may have the opportunity to repay them, in part at least, for their extreme hospitality. The result of the game, 24 to 0, in favor of the Navy, has not changed the warm friendship that has always existed between the cadets of the two institutions.

News of the game was anxiously awaited here. A telegram read at supper announcing the result called forth a burst of applause. Immediately after marching from the mess hall the "ball" began. The whole battalion turned out with flutes, horns, pans and other musical (?) instruments, and proceeded to "make Rome howl." All of the officers' quarters were visited, and the walls resounded with the Academy yell. By permission of the Superintendent, a howitzer was obtained and 24 guns fired; each report being followed by the rousing *Rah! Rah! Rah! Hi! Ho! Ha! U! S! N! A! Boom! S—s, Ah! Navy!*—every now and then a cheer for West Point and the Army being substituted. Later in the evening a crowd of 1st Classmen secured a number of Government buxals, horns, etc., and proceeded to rouse the natives in the sacred streets of Annapolis.

Mrs. Fitch gave one of the pleasantest cadet teas of the season Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Mitchell of Washington, who is visiting the Academy as her guest. Mrs. J. A. Low, Mrs. L. Underwood and Mrs. Randall presided at the tables, which were beautifully decorated. Following is a partial list of those present: Miss Sigbee, Miss Grimes, the Misses Phyllis, Miss Craik, Miss Todd, Miss Blake, of London, Eng.; the Misses Murray, Miss Sharp, Miss Dent, and Cadets Zahn, Gillmor, Robison, Searns, Magill, Christy, Jewell, Meyers, Powell, Haices and Williams.

Monday the Academy was honored with a visit of Admiral Silvera and staff of the Brazilian Navy, accompanied by Rear Admiral Walker, U. S. Navy. A luncheon was a very brilliant affair, and was attended by nearly all the officers and ladies of the Yard and the cadet officers of the 1st Class.

Ensign Lopez has been very unexpectedly detached from the Academy.

The winter schedule of drills begins this week. A number of ladies of the Yard have formed a club, the object of which is to give a series of luncheons during the winter, one every other Saturday. The members contribute a certain small sum bi-weekly, which amount is turned over to the hostess of the day, each member being hostess in her turn. Expenses are limited to the amount contributed. A Japanese dinner was recently given by Mrs. Denig to a large number of ladies and officers of the Yard.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is a very able and interesting document and we hope that it will receive from Congress the attention which its importance deserves. General Tracy reports that during the 20 months covered by the present administration nine new ships have been put in commission; four, including one monitor, have been advanced to a point where they are just about to go into commission; five are in such a condition that they will shortly be waiting only for their armor; seven have been built from the keel up, of which the *Texas* and *Monterey* are nearly ready for launching, and the five cruisers are well advanced; while of the six others previously authorized all have been designed and advertised, and all but one, the *ram*, have been contracted for and are actually under construction. The first five vessels on the list—the *Chicago*, *Yorktown*, *Petrel*, *Charleston* and *Baltimore*—have been actively cruising, and all have justified, under the severe test of actual practice, the high expectations which were then formed of their efficiency as seagoing men-of-war. Of the last four vessels placed in commission, the torpedo-boat *Cushing*, built by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, R. I., is the first, and as yet the only craft of this description in the Navy, although a second has been authorized. She not only compares favorably with foreign torpedo-boats, but stands very near the head of her class. If this country had 20 others like her they would be a material addition to its means of defence.

France has built, building or projected, 210 torpedo-boats; England, 206; Germany, 180; Italy, 152; Russia, 143; Austria, 61; Greece, 51; Holland, 50; Denmark, 34; China, 32; Norway and Sweden, 31; Turkey, 30; Japan, 24; Spain, 15, and Brazil, 15.

The *Vesuvius* is still an experiment, the trial of her dynamite guns and the tactical test of the ship having been delayed by the want of projectiles, which the company has thus far been unable to supply.

Details are given concerning the other vessels of the Navy with which our readers are already familiar. In considering them the Secretary finds occasion for congratulation in the fact that it is no longer necessary, in considering the speed of the new ships of the Navy, to make comparisons with foreign vessels. We have now our own standard, and we have the right to congratulate ourselves that the standard is unsurpassed by any other navy in the world.

The monitors now building are all expected to be in commission some time in 1892, the *Miantonomoh* in three months. In the *Puritan*, *Amphitrite* and *Monadnock* barbettes have been substituted for roller-base turrets. The armored cruiser *New York* is described as in many respects one of the most important vessels in the Navy, showing an unusual combination of great offensive and defensive power with extraordinary coal endurance and high speed. Four such ships, distributed in various quarters, would put an effectual stop to the depredations of as many fleets of ordinary cruisers. For general purposes of service in war she is believed to have a wider field of usefulness than any other ship yet designed for the Navy.

Attention is called to the promptness shown by the Naval Bureau in preparing the designs for the new vessels authorized by the present Congress. It is exemplified in the history of naval administration in this country. In the battleship designed the Department confidently asserts that the United States will possess three vessels of the highest power, whose equal as fighting ships does not exist at the present day. Their first object is to fight, and fighting machines they will be of the highest efficiency. The battery of the battleships is the heaviest and most effective in battle carried to-day by any ship afloat or projected, and its disposition is such as to make it tell with terrific effect. The provision for defence is equally effective. The bow of the ship consists of a powerful ram, and both bow and stern above the protective deck can be entirely shot away without endangering the safety of the ship. The Department regards them with peculiar interest, for they were only acquiesced in upon its earnest solicitation, and in the face of many misgivings, to which free utterance was given both in Congress and in the press. As designed they challenge comparison with the battleships of the world. There are others in existence of greater size; none of greater power or efficiency.

In Cruiser No. 12 the Department has sought to produce a vessel absolutely without parallel among the war ships of the world. The combination here made unites a sufficient armament with complete protection against light guns, while at the same time the vessel will have a sea speed and a coal endurance hitherto unknown in ships of war. She will be a match for the most swift transatlantic liner afloat to-day, carrying any armament of which such a vessel is capable. No merchant vessel that she meets, armed or unarmed, can escape from her. She can steam completely around the world without touching at any point for coal, and without receiving fresh supplies from coilers; and yet when the occasion arises, she can overtake with ease the fleetest of the ocean greyhounds. Six such ships would exterminate the commerce of any country under the present conditions of commerce protection, and would thus, under these conditions, absolutely preclude an attack from a commercial state, however threatening in its demands, powerful in its armored fleet, or aggressive in its foreign policy.

The Department hopes to have ready the following vessels in season to participate in the Columbian Review of April, 1893, in New York harbor, the greatest demonstration ever held in the Western Hemisphere:

ARMORED VESSELS.		
1st rate—	Name.	Type.
	New York	Cruiser.
	Maine	do
	Texas	Battleship.
	Puritan	Monitor.
2d rate—	Monterey	do
	Amphitrite	do
	Miantonomoh	do
	Monadnock	do
	Terror	do
3d rate	Harbor-defence ram	

UNARMORED VESSELS.

1st rate—	Cruiser No. 6	5,500
2d rate—	Chicago	Protected cruiser
	Baltimore	do
	Philadelphia	do
	Newark	do
	Sin Francisco	do
	Charleston	do
	Boston	Cruiser
	Atlanta	do
	Raleigh	do
	Cincinnati	do
3d rate—	Cruiser 9	do
	Cruiser 10	do
	Cruiser 11	do
	Bennington	Gunboat
	Concord	do
	Yorktown	do
	Dolphin	do
	Gulph	do
	Gunboat No. 5	do
	Gunboat No. 6	do
4th rate—	Vesuvius	Dynamite-gun vessel
	Petrel	Gunboat
	Practice vessel	do
	Torpedo cruiser	do
	Cushing	Torpedo boat
	Torpedo boat No. 2	do

The Bethlehem Iron Company has utterly broken down in the attempt to fulfil its contract for armor, and remonstrance, solicitation and urgent request have been powerless to hasten the performance of the work. Oct. 1, 1891, is now fixed as the earliest date at which deliveries can begin.

Accordingly negotiations were opened with Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps and Co., the largest steel manufacturers in the United States, if not in the world, with a view to the establishment of another plant; and an agreement has been concluded with this firm for the manufacture of 6,000 tons of armor, at the same price as in the contract of 1887 with Bethlehem, to be of all steel or nickel steel, at the option of the Department. The contract binds the firm to begin the delivery of armor in June next, and to deliver 500 tons per month thereafter. If both companies deliver at the maximum rate called for by the contracts it will require over two years from July, 1891, to complete the manufacture of the armor required for the ships now authorized, and some of them will be ready for it in advance of the time.

In examining the competitive tests of different kinds of armor in Europe, the Department was impressed by the fact that these tests had been largely controlled by the manufacturers who furnished the plates, and were, therefore, not fully to be relied upon as indicating comparative merits. In some cases the tests were made for the benefit of the armor, and the gun used was carefully adjusted to the armor's known capacity of resistance. Other tests, equally untrustworthy, had been directed to proving the superiority of the ordnance, and in these the plate was adjusted with equal care to the necessities of the gun. The Department therefore determined to have a complete test, not only of the new plate, but of those varieties of armor at the time in the market and in actual use in different navies.

The results of these trials at Annapolis we have fully reported. The striking results obtained with the nickel steel plate has thus far led to the purchase of about \$50,000 worth of nickel for experiment. The Annapolis experiment indicates that plates alloyed with nickel are free from the tendency to crack, which is the vice of armor plates. The substance of the metal appears to seize upon the projectile and hold it fast, thereby closing the very shot hole that it opens. Striking as these characteristics are, the Department has no disposition to adopt hasty conclusions, however sensational their character, upon imperfect or inadequate trials, and proposes to continue its experiments until absolute demonstration has been reached. The Department has directed the Bureau of Ordnance to institute experiments with small samples of nickel steel, varying in their composition, for the following purposes:

- (a) Construction plate similar to that used in ship building.
- (b) Boiler plate.
- (c) Construction plate which shall be used in a comparative test with the ordinary steel plate, as to its non-fouling qualities, when used as bottom plates of steel vessels.
- (d) Metal for projectiles.

What is said in the report upon the subjects of ordnance and torpedoes is substantially a repetition of the report of the Bureau of Ordnance, of which we have already given a synopsis. Particular attention is called to the reduction in the cost of making guns and carriages at the Gun Factory. Under the contract with the Ericsson Coast Defence Company, it is proposed to make a thorough test of this system of submarine artillery, which possesses undeniable advantages, if applied to special types of vessels, such as the ram designed for work at close quarters. The experiments will be conducted at the torpedo station at Newport.

To meet the objections of the manufacturers of steel the force of inspectors is to be increased and their liberty of action enlarged.

The arguments for an increase of the personnel of the Navy already presented here, were urged upon the attention of Congress. There should be ten admirals instead of six.

The situation of the lower part of the list of line officers from the grades of lieutenant to ensign is so serious as to be little less than alarming. The average age of the five officers now at the head of the list in each of these grades is as follows:

	Y. Mo.
Lieutenant	44 1
Lieutenant, junior grade	34 5
Ensign	32 7

This is bad enough, but the situation during the next few years is growing rapidly worse, and actual calculation shows that, at the average rate of promotion, the officers now at the foot of these grades will only be promoted out of their grades at the following ages:

	Years.
Lieutenant	54
Lieutenant, junior grade	37
Ensign	33

The spectacle will thus be presented, at a time not very far distant, of the whole grade of lieutenants in the Navy composed of men between the ages of 37 and 54. During all this period they can only have a subordinate responsibility, although they

have reached an age when many men are almost ready to retire from the pursuit of an active career. They are still in leading-strings, always compelled to refer even unimportant questions to their seniors, dragging out the miserable existence of a subordinate whose energies have been sapped, whose ambition is gone, and who has learned from long experience to evade and shirk responsibility. If this practice continues, the Government will soon find itself possessed of a fleet of the highest qualities placed in the hands of a body of officers originally inferior to none in the world, but with a capacity that has been dwarfed and stunted by the results of this restrictive legislation.

As a partial remedy the Department proposes that the number of lieutenant-commanders be increased from 74 to 124, and the number of lieutenants be diminished in like proportion; and that the number of lieutenants of the junior grade and of ensigns be more nearly equalized.

It is also urged that the bill (S. 540) now pending in Congress to amend the statutes relating to the naming, rating, and command of vessels be so amended that second rates may be commanded by captains or commanders, third rates by commanders or lieutenant-commanders, and fourth rates by lieutenants.

The bill for the increase of the Engineer Corps is urged upon the attention of Congress.

Attention is called to the importance of the subject of naval militia. It is the true American principle that the standing forces of the Government, military or naval, should be kept on the smallest possible footing consistent with the requirements of defence. But it is essential to the maintenance of this principle that there should be a body of trained citizens back of the small standing force which will be ready to meet an emergency. The passage of the bill to put the naval militia upon the same footing as the land militia is urgently recommended. A corps of naval electricians is also proposed. The number of officers available in an emergency would thus be increased, as those now detailed to electrical work could be assigned to other duties, and their work could be carried on by the experts of the naval militia.

The estimates for the year are \$1,352,594.86 less than those of last year, \$155,576.30 less than for this year. For the increase of the Navy the estimates are nearly double, or \$18,471,229 against \$9,385,300.

Owing to the large accumulation of vessels uncompleted, some of them not yet begun, which the present administration of the department found in March, 1889, awaiting its action, together with a number of large vessels authorized in the act of last summer, all of which have been got under way, an immense banking up of contract work in the fiscal year 1892 has taken place for which Congress is now called upon to appropriate.

The Department renews its recommendation that an act be passed consolidating the Revenue Marine Service with the Navy. The act now before Congress, which has passed the House, has been carefully drawn, and the Department earnestly recommends its passage.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Concerning the increase of the Navy, Secretary Tracy says:

The aim of the Navy Department is the aim that was adopted and steadily pursued during the early years of our naval history; to build ships of various types for various purposes, each one of which should be the best of her type in existence. The objects to be attained in the battle ships, in the *New York*, in No. 6, in No. 12, and in the torpedo cruiser, are distinct and well defined, and it is believed that, taken as a whole, they point out, with a clearness that can not be mistaken, the true policy of naval construction which this country should adopt to meet the demands that exist to-day. It is safe to say that, in the present state of information on this subject, no mistake can be made in duplicating one of these types.

In the seacoast coast-line battle ships, the United States possesses three vessels, which, though few in number and of less displacement than the monsters now building in Europe, are as powerful as any battleships in the world. In my report of last year I stated that, in my opinion, 20 ships of this class were required adequately to protect the two coasts of the United States. Such, however, is the great power, both offensive and defensive, of the design evolved during the past year that the Department may safely modify its previous figure. There is no doubt that 12 such battleships as are now in course of construction would equal in efficiency for our purposes the 20 that were then contemplated, and with a suitable proportion of harbor-defence ships, cruisers and gunboats, would put the coasts of the United States in a position where they might be free from all anxiety as to the consequences of attack from abroad. Whatever line of construction Congress should now deem it best to follow up, the Department would draw especial attention to the necessities of the most vulnerable points along the coast, with a view of providing, as far as possible, for the protection of the enormous interests at stake in those localities.

There is no other instance in the world at the present time of so much wealth in so exposed a situation. To protect it requires a combination of guns afloat and guns on land. The harbor of New York at the present time is entirely defenceless. There is nothing to prevent the access of a fleet to New York by either the eastern or the southern entrance.

The terms of ransom would undoubtedly include the surrender of all the shipping, naval or mercantile, in the port. In the case of New York, it is hard to say what limit would be fixed to a ransom, and Brooklyn and Jersey City would contribute their shares.

But the calamity would not end with the payment of money and the surrender of ships. An enemy's fleet once in the waters of New York would remain there. Commerce would be annihilated. Communication would be absolutely cut off. The ferryboats would cease to run. The Brooklyn Bridge would be closed to traffic as the condition of its preservation. Finally, the railroad communications would be cut and the food supply of two and one half millions of people would come to an end.

Those who recall the scarcity caused by the snow blockade in the great storm of March, 1887, may form some idea of the effect of absolute stoppage of communication. Starvation would be only a question of days. The present statement is revealing no secret; at least no secret to foreign States. It is only our own people who ignore it.

Our line of defence is long, and its parts are so divided and so remote that they could not be included in any single plan of concerted operations. Each would inevitably become the object of separate attack, and each must be effectively and separately guarded. Nothing short of a force of battleships, numerous enough to be distributed in the separate fields of attack and able to concentrate on any threatened point within their own field, will prove a complete protection.

The type of ship which the Department would suggest for purely local purposes is an enlarged *Puritan*, of light draught, not more than 14 to 16 feet, of moderate speed, and intended absolutely for smooth-water cruising, but with such armor and armament as to make it, at the same time

irresistible and invulnerable against any single assailant. Twenty inches of armor and eight 13-inch guns would fulfil the prescribed conditions. It is a serious question, however, whether greater advantages would not be gained by distributing the guns in two vessels instead of one; but whichever plan is adopted, the general conditions of the problem remain the same. The ships would be intended exclusively for local purposes, and would have a post and a station from which they would never be absent. While the battleships are of the first importance to concentrate along the coast, or in waters not far removed from it, wherever they may be needed, the continuous presence of a sufficient number of harbor-defence vessels would stay the entrance of an enemy until the battleships could arrive. The type of harbor-defence ship described is less expensive than the sailing ships, and it answers, as no other type can answer, the requirements of American harbors.

The harbor-defence ship would become the rallying point, the armory, the drill-hall, the parade ground, and the naval school of those young men who have shown such spirit and earnestness in the organization of the naval militia. It should be their privilege to become the principal source of supply for the complement, both of officers and men, of their local ships; and the result would be an addition of incalculable strength to the naval resources of the country.

If such a plan should be adopted it is reasonable to believe that Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, and the cities on Puget Sound would become centres of naval strength instead of being, as they are to-day, conspicuous examples of maritime weakness, and inviting objects of maritime attack; while these local forces, organized in complete harmony with the spirit of American institutions, would be welded together and transfused with the spirit of naval discipline by the small but efficient standing force which the country will always maintain.

In conclusion I would repeat here the proposition that was laid down at the opening of my report last year, that "the purpose for which the United States maintains a Navy is not conquest, but defence." The best guaranty of peace is a judicious expenditure for the Navy, such as will meet the necessities of the country. At the present time it has not such a force, nor will it have the force required even when all the ships now authorized are completed. The problem of naval construction has been simplified almost beyond belief in the last eight years. It only remains to add to the number of vessels of types already in existence. The price is not too high to pay if it affords the means whereby the United States, for the first time in many years, may be enabled to preserve and defend its rights. War is a great calamity, but it is not the greatest calamity that can befall a free, intelligent, and self-respecting people.

ESTIMATES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following are the estimates, by titles, of appropriations required for the support of the military and naval establishments for the coming fiscal year, together with the appropriations for the current year:

	Estimates for 1892.	Appropriated for 1891.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.		
Comdr. General's Office, A. G. D., and I. S. P.	\$5,250.00	\$4,250.00
Expenses of recruiting	144,588.72	138,696.00
Contingencies of the Army	17,000.00	17,000.00
Signal Service and military telegraph lines	25,000.00	35,155.00
Pay and traveling and general expenses of the Army	19,592,059.38	13,044,825.79
Pay of Military Academy and current and miscellaneous expenses of Military Academy	345,346.94	311,970.11
Subsistence of the Army	2,130,016.26	1,745,000.00
Quartermaster's Department	3,353,000.00	3,353,000.00
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	2,950,000.00	2,600,000.00
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage	1,300,000.00	1,150,000.00
Horses for cavalry and artillery	150,000.00	152,000.00
Barracks and quarters	725,000.00	725,000.00
Construction and repair of hospitals	100,000.00	132,600.00
Quarters for hospital stewards	12,000.00	12,500.00
Shooting galleries and ranges	10,000.00	30,500.00
Medical and Hospital Department, Museum and Library	230,000.00	230,000.00
Engineer depot at Willets Point, New York	28,500.00	9,500.00
Ordnance service, stores and supplies	574,030.47	410,000.00
Manufacture of arms	430,000.00	400,000.00
Morning and evening gun	30,000.00	30,000.00
Targets for artillery practice	10,000.00	5,000.00
Total Military Establishment	28,160,991.77	24,543,596.90

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.		
Pay of the Navy	\$7,554,742.00	\$7,490,000.00
Contingent of the Navy	7,000.00	7,000.00
Increase of the Navy	18,471,223.00	8,975,000.00
Bureau of Navigation	115,750.00	90,000.00
Naval War College	10,000.00	10,000.00
Gunners' exercise	10,000.00	6,000.00
Ordnance and ordnance stores, pairs, Torpedo Station, civil establishment and contingent, Bureau of Ordnance	420,041.25	263,624.00
Reserve supply of projectiles	60,000.00	
Bureau of Equipment	1,044,025.00	939,025.00
Bureau of Yards and Docks	314,425.45	803,986.04
Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.	75,285.00	75,115.00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	125,000.00	125,000.00
Medical Director's residence, Mare Island, Cal.	15,500.00	
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	1,242,581.19	1,173,532.00
Bureau of Construction and Repair	1,019,972.50	1,019,972.50
Bureau of Steam Engineering	714,500.00	662,900.00
Improvement of plant, Norfolk	40,260.00	
Navy-yard	25,000.00	
Experimental purposes	213,982.45	180,017.45
Naval Academy	1,016,536.23	908,083.51
Marine Corps		
Total Naval Establishment	32,506,294.98	22,265,255.53

PUBLIC WORKS.		
War Department—		
Arsenals and powder depots	\$438,635.02	\$469,587.00
Fortifications and other works of defence	7,484,823.00	4,144,065.00
Military Academy	207,309.96	153,330.00
Military posts, buildings, etc.	2,199,778.75	690,000.00
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington	218,662.30	187,042.00
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park	150,000.00	75,000.00
	10,693,788.93	5,639,890.00
Navy Department—		
Navy-yards and stations	\$823,375.13	\$1,025,430.00

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.

MISS JOSEPHINE H. THROCKMORTON, daughter of the commandant, has returned from a visit to West Point. Miss Marie Schenck spent a short time last week on Governor's Island, N. Y. H., the guest of Miss Mordcau, and attended the Thanksgiving hop. Mrs. R. P. Davis, wife of Lieut. R. P. Davis, post quartermaster, is in New York City visiting friends. Mr. C. Wickliffe Throckmorton came up from Lehigh College to spend the Thanksgiving holiday with his parents. Schuyler is still in a state of disorder, as far as outward appearances go, owing to the repairs and improvements being made in the officers' quarters.

EIMA.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 135, H. Q. A., Nov. 22, 1890.

Publishes order from the War Department of Nov. 19, 1890, transferring Fort Bidwell, Cal., to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE,

IN THE FIELD.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Nov. 24, 1890.

General Field Orders No. 1.

1. The troops of this command will be assembled according to regiments, under command of the senior officer of each regiment or detachment.

2. The senior officer present with each arm of the service will, in addition to his own immediate command, command all the troops of that arm.

3. Any change in the strength of a command will be promptly reported to these headquarters.

4. The camp duties will be prescribed by the senior officer of each corps for that arm. Men will not be allowed to wander about the Indian camps, but must remain in their own. Indians will not be allowed in any camp, or to approach it in any numbers.

The utmost vigilance must be exercised at all times.

5. Supplies of subsistence and forage will be furnished by Captain John Simpson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., and will be drawn and issued to the respective commands by officers duly designated for such duty by the commanders of regiments and battalions.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Brooke:

C. M. TRUITT, Aide-de-Camp.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G., is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Div. Missouri, and will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Major John C. Gilmore, A. A. G., is relieved from further duty as a member of the tactical board at Leavenworth and will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. Arizona for duty as A. A. G. of that Department (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

So much of S. O. 233 as relates to Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., the operation of which has been heretofore suspended until Jan. 1, 1891, is revoked (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Major John C. Gilmore, A. A. G. (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. F. Barr, D. J. A. G., will proceed to Columbus, O., on public business (S. O. 277, Nov. 28, Div. A.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., Omaha, will proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., in connection with the purchase of horses for the 9th Cavalry (S. O. 90, Nov. 25, D. Platte.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry Holmes (appointed Nov. 29, 1890, from 1st sergt., Co. C, 22d Inf.), Fort Keogh, will proceed to Fort Yates for duty (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Howard Irving (appointed Nov. 29, 1890, from Q. M. sergt. 22d Inf.), Fort Keogh, will proceed to Fort Apache for duty (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Jefferson Bks. (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Nov. 30, as follows: At the Cav. Rec. Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Bks., by Maj. C. I. Wilson, paymr.; at Fort Logan, by Maj. D. N. Bash, paymr.; at the Military Prison and Ord. Depot at Fort Leavenworth and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, by Maj. G. H. Smith, paymr. (S. O. 163, Nov. 28, Dept. M.).

Major Geo. W. Candee, P. D., will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan, Fort Wayne and Rock Island Arsenal (S. O. 98, Dec. 1, Div. M.).

Leave for 25 days is granted Major D. N. Bash, P. D. (S. O. 165, Dec. 1, Dept. M.).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Major Henry G. Thomas, paymr., is still further extended until further orders on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Major Wm. F. Tucker, paymr., will proceed to Fort Myer, Washington Bks., Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe to pay the troops to Nov. 30 (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, surg., having reported, is announced as medical director of the department and post surgeon at Vancouver Bks., relieving Maj. Wm. E. Waters, surg. (G. O. 15, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, asst. surg., and the enlisted men of the hospital corps now on duty with him, are assigned to duty with the battalion of the 9th Cav., and will report to the C. O. thereof (S. F. O. 1, Nov. 25, D. Platte.).

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Bailey is detailed member of the board of officers at Fort Sam Houston for the examination of officers for promotion, vice Capt. Edward B. Moseley, asst. surg., relieved (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.).

Leave for six months is granted Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins, asst. surg. (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James E. Pilcher, asst. surg., now on leave, will report to the Comdg. Gen. Div. Atlantic for temporary duty at Fort Columbus during the absence on leave of Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins, asst. surg. (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Major J. V. Lauderdale, surg., will report Dec. 2, at 103 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y., to the president of the G. C. M., to give testimony before the court (S. O. 279, Dec. 1, Div. A.).

In addition to his present duties, the post surgeon of Newport Bks. is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Fort Thomas and will visit that post at such times as may be agreed upon between himself and the C. O. (S. O., 279, Dec. 1, Div. A.).

Capt. Wm. D. Crosby, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. at Jefferson Bks. (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. C. B. Ewing, asst. surg., at Hdqrs. Dept. M., will proceed to Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., and report to Brig.-Gen. J. R. Brooke for duty (S. O. 163, Dec. 2, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. Eugene L. Swift, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Fort McDowell and assigned to Fort Thomas, where he is now on temporary duty (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Jos. P. Wright, surg., is detailed member of the board of officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of officers, vice 1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, asst. surg., relieved (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month, commencing on or about Dec. 5, 1890, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, C. E. (S. O. 81, Nov. 28, C. E.).

Capt. Frank Heath, O. D., is detailed as a member of the board of ordnance officers appointed by S. O. 251, vice Capt. Charles Shaler, O. D. (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, O. D., National Armory, Springfield, Mass., will repair to Washington and report on or about Dec. 9, 1890, to the Major-General Commanding the Army for consultation in connection with small arms practice (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. Gen. Div. Atlantic will grant a furlough for three months to Ord. Sergt. Peter E. B. Ostrom, Fort Morgan (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Nicholas Lawler, Fort Brown, will proceed to fort at Ship Island, Miss., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Thos. Cunningham of his duties. Ord. Sergt. Cunningham will then proceed to Jackson Bks. and await orders for retirement (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

The furlough authorized for Comy. Sergt. Charles Starr is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Solomon Savage (appointed Nov. 26, 1890, from sergt., Co. E, 6th Inf.), Newport Bks., will report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Cahill, Fort McClary, Me., will, in addition to his present duties, relieve Ord. Sergt. Adolf Franz, Fort Constitution, N. H. Ord. Sergt. Franz will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and await retirement (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Signal Corps.

2d Class Pvt. Wm. A. Barrett, Jacksonville, will assume charge of that station temporarily, relieving Sergt. Samuel L. Dasher, who will proceed to Southampton, N. C., and assume charge of that station, reporting arrival to 2d Lt. Frank W. Ellis, signal officer, Norfolk. Sergt. Edward R. Demain is relieved from duty at Southport, N. C., and will proceed, Dec. 18, to Jacksonville and assume charge of that station (S. O. 155, Nov. 24, Sig. Office.).

1st Class Pvt. Arthur E. Hackett will proceed from St. Paul to Fort Custer and report for duty, temporarily, reporting his arrival to 2d Lieut. John C. Walsh, signal officer, at Bismarck; 2d Class Pvt. James O'Brien will proceed to Fort Assiniboine and assume charge of that station; Sergt. Presley T. Jenkins will proceed to Des Moines, Ia., and assume charge of that station, temporarily (S. O. 156, Nov. 28, Sig. Office.).

1st Class Pvt. Eugene Southwick will proceed from Santa Fe to El Paso and assume charge of that station. 1st Class Pvt. Edwin C. Thompson will proceed from El Paso to Brownsville and assume charge of that station (S. O. 157, Nov. 29, Sig. Office.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisabin.

Hdqs., A. B. D. E. and G. Ft. Custer, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, E. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Capt. Max Wesendorff, having reported, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report to conduct to the Dept. of Dakota recruits ordered to the 1st Cav. (S. O. 227, Nov. 24, Rec. Ser.).

1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle will report to Lieut.-Col. Abraham K. Arnold, president of the Examining Board at Fort Keogh, Mont., for examination by the Board as to his fitness for promotion. He will, immediately upon receipt of this order, report his address to 1st Lieut. William H. Keil, Adjt. 22d Inf., recorder of the Board (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. F. A. Edwards will report to Col. Compton, president Board of Officers, Fort Sherman, for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Glendenn.

Hdqs., D. and H. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; B, C, G. and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, San Carlos, Ariz.

Capt. Samuel M. Swigert is relieved as a member of the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, C, D. and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

S. O. 271, in the case of 1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler, is revoked (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Robert A. Brown will report without delay to the Supt. U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty in the Department of Tactics (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Under G. O. 80, H. Q. A., Corpl. Patrick McNally, Troop I, will be discharged the Service Dec. 9 (S. O. 99, Nov. 14, D. Cal.).

The C. O. Fort Sherman will send Corpl. Matthew Tobin, Troop H, to Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 141, Nov. 24, D. Columbia.).

In Orders 76, of Nov. 21, Colonel Compton says: "Under the provisions of S. O. 267, A. G. O., Saddler Sergt. George W. St. Clair this day severs his connection with the 4th Cavalry. For nearly three decades, in peace and in war, this brave and faithful soldier has been identified with the regiment and he now goes into an honorable retirement, bearing with him the esteem and respect of every officer under whom he has served. The regimental commander, in behalf of both officers and enlisted men of the 4th Cavalry, tenders to him the best wishes for his future prosperity."

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, E, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. A. G. C. Quay (S. O. 105, Dec. 1, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. Samuel E. Adair will report to Col. Townsend, president Examining Board, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; I, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, Ft. Stanton, N.M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N.M.

The C. O. Fort Wingate will grant Corp. Allen Goodnough, Troop C, a furlough for three months (S. O. 125, Nov. 22, D. Ariz.).

Sergt.-Major Teddy M. Hickey, Fort Wingate, having satisfactorily explained that his true name is Thaddeus Higgins, he will be borne under the latter name on all rolls, returns, etc. (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and H, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.

Capt. E. S. Godfrey is relieved from further duty as member of Tactical Board at Leavenworth, and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Under the provisions of G. O. 80, H. Q. A., Pvt. William Schroeder, Troop E, will be discharged the Service Dec. 11 (S. O. 163, Nov. 28, Dept. M.).

Sergt. Smith D. Woodhull, Troop A, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. Dec. 1 (S. O. 164, Nov. 28, Dept. M.).

Pvt. John H. Shay, Troop G, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. Nov. 30 (S. O. 164, Nov. 28, Dept. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and K, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

1st Lieut. C. O. M. Gillmore will report to Col. Blunt, president Board of Officers, New York City, for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqrs., F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Ft. Du Chene, Utah; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Taylor will enlist Indians as scouts, not to exceed seventy-five. The scouts will furnish their own arms and horses (S. F. O. 1, Nov. 25, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqrs., C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, E, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; A, San Carlos, A. T.; D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

2d Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, now on sick leave, is detailed for instruction in torpedo service at Willeys Point, N. Y., during the term commencing Dec. 1, 1890, and will report accordingly (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqrs., A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and I, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. John Pope, Fort Wadsworth, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 277, Nov. 28, Div. A.).

Addtl. 2d Lieut. W. J. Snow is assigned to temporary duty with Bat. D at Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 281, Dec. 3, Div. A.).

Sergt. Rutledge Robinson, Bat. L, Fort Wadsworth, will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to enable him to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital at that point (S. O., Nov. 20, H. Q. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqrs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; K, Ft. Proctor, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. M. C. Richards, Fort Warren, is extended one month and twenty-three days on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 278, Nov. 28, Div. A.).

Capt. W. McK. Dunn will report to Col. Otis, president Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Lieuts. W. P. Stone and W. Walke will report to Lieut.-Col. Livingston, president Board of Officers, Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Corpl. John Grant, Light Bat. A, Fort Riley, will be discharged the Service (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. John Connor, Bat. B, Fort Warren, will be discharged (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

1st Sergt. John M. Williams, Light Bat. A, Fort Riley, will be discharged (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Leave for four months, to take effect on being relieved from duty with Light Bat. F, is granted 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. M. Lancaster is relieved from further duty as member of Tactical Board at Leavenworth, and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Lieuts. I. A. Haynes and L. Ostheim will report to Lieut.-Col. Livingston, president Board of Officers, Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqrs., C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barranca, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

Major H. C. Hasbrouck is relieved from further duty as member of Tactical Board at Leavenworth, and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. James L. Wilson will report to Charlotte, N. C., and report for recruiting duty in that city (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Palmer (S. O. 280, Dec. 2, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Mason, Cal.; A, Ft. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Under the provisions of G. O. 80, H. Q. A., the

C. O. Alcatraz Island will grant a furlough to Sergt. Alfred I. Pahl, Bat. A, to March 2, 1891. Sergt. Pahl will be discharged the Service on the date of expiration of the furlough (S. O. 102, Nov. 22, D. Cal.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. William Lassiter, Fort Mason, is extended three days (S. O. 103, Nov. 25, D. Cal.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs., A, B, E, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 87 (S. O. 90, Nov. 14, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Frederic A. Tripp is detailed recruiting officer at Benicia Barracks, vice 1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, relieved (S. O. 103, Nov. 25, D. Cal.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew will report to Col. Townsend, president Examining Board, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqrs., A, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, and F, Ft. Meade, S. D.

Capt. William Gerlach is detailed to relieve Capt. John Pitman, Ord. Dept., of his duties as Chief Ordnance Officer and of the command of the Fort Snelling Ordnance Depot (G. O. 13, Nov. 20, D. Dak.).

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, from Co. E to Co. I; 2d Lieut. Peter Murray, from Co. I to Co. E (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, Adj., is extended three months (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqrs., D, E, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, and G, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

1st Lieut. M. O. Hollis will report to Col. Compton, president Board of Officers, Fort Sherman, for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqrs., B, D and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; F, Ft. Davis, Tex.

The following officers will repair to Chicago, Ill., and report for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Div. of Missouri: Capt. Ezra P. Ewers and Frank D. Baldwin (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill is extended one month (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. David Heaton, Co. K, Fort Davis, is detailed for duty on recruiting service, and will be sent to Washington, D. C. (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. John Kennard, Co. K, Fort Davis, is detailed for duty on recruiting service, and will be sent to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. James McKale, Co. A, Fort Ringgold, is detailed for duty on recruiting service, and will be sent to Philadelphia, Pa. (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. James A. Goodin will report to Col. Townsend, president Examining Board, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Sergt. Robert M. Smith, Co. B, Fort Logan, will be discharged the Service under G. O. 81 (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Lawrence L. Hayes, Co. A, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Camp Pilot Butte (S. O. 165, Dec. 1, Dept. M.).

Sergt. Thomas Hogan, Co. G, Fort Logan, will be sent to Hot Springs, Ark., to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqrs., A, B, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas Wilhelm is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 26, H. Q. A.).

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, F, and H, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; D and G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

S. O. 277, Nov. 28, is amended to direct Capt. Jesse M. Lee, upon the completion of the duty required under his special instructions, to return via Ager and San Francisco to his proper station (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.).

Col. Bartlett, in a regimental order announcing the death of Capt. Hayden DeLany, recounts his services and says: "Capt. DeLany's record, faithful and distinguished, is one to be proud of, embracing as it does sixteen battles during the late war of the Rebellion. Hardly had he joined his regiment after the war when he was wounded in an affair against the Pabute Indians in Warner Valley, Ore., on May 1, 1863. For his gallant and meritorious services on this occasion he received the brevet of 1st lieutenant. In the Department of the Platte he saw much arduous service against the Indians, especially during the year 1876, when he went through both the summer and winter campaigns under Gen. Crook. In private life Capt. DeLany had many strong friends, as he possessed in a rare degree the power of attaching others to him. A brave man, a faithful officer, an affectionate husband and father. His loss will be deeply felt and his memory honored not only by the members of his own regiment but by the many who knew and admired him."

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqrs., D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G, Oklahoma, O. T.

1st Sergt. William Briggs, Co. I, Fort Marcy, is detailed for duty on recruiting service, and will be sent to Chicago, Ill. (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, F, G, and H, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Capt. Francis W. Mansfield, recruiting officer, Pittsburg, Pa., will establish in that city, a branch office (S. O. 230, Nov. 26, Rec. Ser.).

1st Lieut. R. M. Blatchford will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., on public business, and, on completion thereof, will repair to Buffalo, N. Y. (S. O. 278, Nov. 29, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand will report, Dec. 2, at 103 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y., to the president

of G. C.-M., to give testimony before the court (S. O. 279, Dec. 1, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. J. E. Macklin, R. Q. M., will report to Col. Otis, president Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqrs., E and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; G, Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; A and D, Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Wade, Okh. T.

Capt. James Fornance is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Sergt. Frederick Nanjoko, Co. G, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 165, Dec. 1, Dept. M.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqrs., F and G, Ft. Buford, N. D.; C, Ft. Randall, S. D.; H, Ft. Pembina, N. D.; A and G, Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.; E and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Beirne is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Lieuts. John Cotter and B. O. Welsh will report to Lieut.-Col. Bailey, president of Board of Officers, Fort Sam Houston, for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. John H. Dopman, Co. G, Mt. Vernon Bks., has been reduced and fined \$30 for running a gambling game near the reservation and other offences connected therewith.

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, and F, Ft. Du Chene, Utah.

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizer.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood is extended ten days (S. O., Nov. 29, H. Q. A.).

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederic D. Evans (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A, B, D, E, G, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C and F, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

2d Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, having reported from leave, will rejoin his station, Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 167, Nov. 22, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. B. Alvord will report to Col. Blunt, president Board of Officers, New York City, for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, D, F, and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

2d Lieut. Edward L. Butts is transferred from Co. I to Co. H, and will join the latter company (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead will report to Col. Townsend, president Examining Board, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination for promotion (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., A, E, F, and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B, C, D, and G, Ft. Du Chene, Utah.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. William H. Allaire, returning to Memphis, via Chattanooga and Jackson, Tenn., is approved (S. O. 229, Nov. 25, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. J. T. Haskell is relieved from further duty as member of Tactical Board at Leavenworth, and will join his regiment (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take effect from the date of his being relieved from duty on the Tactical Board, is granted Capt. Joseph T. Haskell (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and G, San Carlos, Ariz.; E, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Capt. J. Milton Thompson, recruiting officer, Providence, R. I., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Taunton, Mass. (S. O. 229, Nov. 25, Rec. Ser.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs., F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.

Capt. David B. Wilson, recruiting officer, Buffalo, N. Y., will visit the recruiting rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y., twice each week during the absence of 1st Lieut. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav., recruiting officer (S. O. 228, Nov. 24, Rec. Ser.).

Capt. David B. Wilson, recruiting officer, Buffalo, N. Y., is directed to visit the recruiting rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 30, on duty in connection with the Recruiting Service (S. O. 231, Nov. 28, Rec. Ser.).

Major Evan Miles is relieved from duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and will proceed to Fort Missoula for station (S. O. 170, Nov. 30, D. Dak.).

(For Late Army Orders see page 248.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Nov. 29, 1890.

CASUALTY.

Captain Robert G. Heiner, 1st Infantry, died November 27, 1890, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Owing to the temporary indisposition of the gentleman having the matter in charge, several errors have crept into our usually accurate report of the location of companies. These have now been corrected, and arrangements will be made to prevent the recurrence of such errors in future.

Military Academy.

Cadet James J. McEvilly, 4th Class, is granted leave on account of sickness until May 1, 1891, when he will be ex-

amined so far as his eye-sight is concerned by a Medical Board (S. O., Dec. 2, H. Q. A.).

Cadet Harry O. Fenick, 4th Class, is granted leave on Surgeon's certificate until June 15, 1891, when he will be re-examined by the Medical Examining Board (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Dec. 1. Detail: Major Charles B. Throckmorton and Capt. Joseph G. Ramsey, 2d Art.; Capt. William R. Hall, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schoenck, 2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, and Adjt. 2d Lieut. George Montgomery, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 277, Nov. 28, Div. A.).

At Fort Reno, O. T., Dec. 5. Detail: Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf.; Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. D. Snyder, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 5th Cav.; 3d Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. G. Jones, Jr., 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. H. J. Goldman, 5th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 168, Dec. 2, Dept. M.).

At Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 15. Detail: Col. John Mendenhall and Major Francis L. Guenther, 2d Art.; Capt. William M. Wherry, 6th Inf.; Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art.; Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Art.; Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art.; Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art.; Capt. William H. H. Crowell and Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th Inf.; Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav.; Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles Seilmer, 3d Art., and Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Barr, D. J. A., J. A. (S. O. 282, Dec. 4, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieuts. F. A. Edwards and G. L. Byram, 1st Cav., will meet at Camp Sheridan, Wyo., to fix responsibility for damage to certain carbines and loss of one cavalry horse (S. O., Nov. 30, H. Q. A.).

Under the provisions of G. O. 198, H. Q. A., a Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, 6th Inf., will meet at Newport Barracks, Ky., Dec. 1, to determine the character of the antecedent service of Pvt. Thomas Lannon, Co. E, 6th Inf., an applicant for discharge (S. O. 277, Nov. 28, Div. A.).

Recruiting Service.—The temporary recruiting rendezvous at Springfield, Mass.; Harrisburg, Pa.; New Haven, Conn., and Elmira, N. Y., are announced as regular rendezvous.

OUR SPECIAL REPORTS FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

There are now here eight companies of the 2d Infantry, an artillery detachment under Capt. Corliss and battalion of the 9th Cavalry under Col. Henry. Matters are in statu quo, and will be so as long as the War Department desires. If they wish a fight they may get a small one, but none on an extended scale. The Indian is better off now with abundance of cattle than in the days of game, but he, all the same, likes the surroundings of the agency. Civilization has demoralized him. To take and shake Red Cloud, Sitting Bull or other fomenters of discord should be the first step to be taken—when other matters will crop out. Troops should not be concentrated at our expense without some action, and the cost should be taken out the allowance for the Indians. Lieut. Taylor, 9th Cav., is enlisting a company of scouts.

The battalion of the 9th Cavalry had to-day a drill of Col. Henry's for Indian tactics. Being in column of files, two, four or troops, at the blowing of a whistle, in a moment's notice a cloud of skirmishers are formed, representing the four sides of a square, bringing a fire in all directions, and being able to move similarly—fighting mounted or dismounted. A second whistle, the original formation is made. They also drilled moving on a position, by rushes to the front by dismounted squadrons, its advance being covered by the volley firing of the other, and so on in succession. The 9th and other soldiers would like to have a chance to settle this Indian matter now by giving them a good thrashing, if that is possible, and then getting back to winter quarters. It gets cold up here, you know, but Providence is smiling on us now with most beautiful weather. It may be the Indian Messiah who is helping us. The ghost shirts now being brought in are spectral things. Some old hag has got on to it and is making imitations for sale, and not the original ones worn and hallowed by use. These Indians are children and need spanking, but the great Father in Washington is treating them like men—which they cannot appreciate and never could. INFANTRY.

The performance going on now is the old story—the Indian Department proving itself incompetent to manage these Indians, and the War Department being called on for troops to stiffen the agent's backbone. Put this agency in charge of a proper agent—such as McGillicuddy—and not one who is a political appointment, and no trouble would ever exist, and the expense and annoyance caused by bringing troops from a distance, exposed to colds and other annoyances, would thus be avoided. This is a practical affair now—and shooting is stopped by the votes expected to be gathered in the future—hence no fear of hostilities need be expected. SQUAW.

FORT ROBINSON, NOV. 29, 1890.

Lieuts. Taylor and Perry, 9th Cav., came in to-day from Pine Ridge Agency, bringing with them 100 Indians to be equipped and enlisted as scouts. They will return to the agency for duty in a few days. All reports from the military point to a favorable adjustment of the Indian troubles, notwithstanding the alarming accounts to the contrary with which the newspapers are filled. A regular camp of instruction on a large scale has been inaugurated under Gen. Brooke, the Indians looking on with admiration at the manoeuvres and drilling of the troops. The health of the command is excellent and everything is serene at present. Lieut. Rice, 7th Cav., met with a serious accident, being thrown from his horse. Lieut. Preston reported for duty, having resigned his pleasant Eastern detail for an Indian campaign. Dinner parties among the ladies are the only dissipation in vogue at the post. During the absence of so many of the garrison everything is dull. Miss Faith Casey and Miss Bache, after pleasant visits to friends, have returned to their homes.

CAMP AT ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.

The generally accepted belief that the day of In-

dian wars in this country had gone forever has been ruthlessly shattered within the past month by the hostile actions of the Sioux tribes. The youngsters who have been bemoaning the hard luck which brought them into the Army in these piping times of peace see before them visions of glory and brevets in the not distant future, and the old officers who had prepared themselves for a quiet, comfortable winter in garrison have shaken out their rheumatic limbs and have marched out for a winter campaign on these inhospitable plains.

The troops from Fort Niobrara—three companies 8th Infantry and two troops 9th Cavalry—under command of Lieut. Col. A. T. Smith, left their post as early as Nov. 19, with orders to make a forced march and reach this agency, nearly 40 miles distant, before daylight next morning, a feat that was handsomely accomplished to the astonishment of the agency employers and Indians, to whom the arrival of the troops was unexpected.

The site of the agency was originally selected by Spotted Tail, and that wily chieftain chose it in a place most admirably located for his own purposes. In a deep basin, surrounded by high hills, with numerous deep canons leading into it on all sides; it is a place easy of assault and difficult of defence. Everything has been very quiet since the arrival of the troops, although rumors of threatened attacks have not been infrequent. Every preparation has, however, been made by the troops for any emergency, and picket and outpost duty is the order of the day and night.

On Nov. 23 a battalion of four companies of the 21st Inf. from Fort Sidney, Neb., under command of Lieut. Col. J. S. Poland, arrived in camp, having made a forced march of 35 miles from Valentine, Neb., in 13 hours. Col. Poland now commands the troops here. They consist of Cusick's and Garrard's troops of the 9th Cav., Cos. A (Whitney's), B (Porter's) and H (Wells's) of the 8th Inf., and Cos. A (Lt. Brooke), C (Einstein's), E (Duncan's) and G (Boyle's) of the 21st Inf.—in all about 300 officers and men. Asst. Surgs. Cabell, Heyl and Finley are the medical officers.

The chilly November nights already give us a fair taste of what a winter campaign under canvas is like in this climate, and our only consolation is that the noble red man is probably as uncomfortable in his tepee as we are in a wall tent.

FORT ASSINIBOINE, MONT., NOV. 29.

Two troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry are held in readiness to board the cars in waiting here for the scene of the Indian troubles. Twice everything has been packed ready to go but as yet we are on the *qui vive* awaiting orders.

Capt. Ward, 1st Cav., went to Dillon, Mont., last week to inspect horses for the cavalry service, but returned, at his own request last night, to accompany his troop in the field.

Lieut. Hartman, 1st Cav., applied a few days ago for a four months' leave, which was disapproved by the Department commander on account of the Indian troubles.

The application of Lieut. Macdonald for an extension of leave was disapproved and he returned several days ago to join his troop.

Lieutenants Reynolds and Morrison 20th Inf., expect to go to Keogh in a few days, to be examined for promotion.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Cananias are spending a month at Fort Benton, Mont.

We are glad to see that our Post Surgeon, Dr. La Garde, has been appointed to take charge of the exhibits of the medical department at the world's fair in Chicago. He takes deep interest in his profession and his department may feel well assured that their best interests will be carefully guarded under his supervision.

The court which tried Sergeant Ross for shooting at Captain Coe adjourned about three weeks ago, but the sentence has not yet been published. It is generally believed that the plea of insanity was sustained by the court.

There was great rejoicing at the post a few days since when the water appeared once more in the post dam, and the pumping engine, which had been idle so long, was put to work again. There will be no scarcity of water now until the summer comes when the same story will have to be told over again.

Recruits are badly needed here to fill up the troops and companies to their proper fighting strength to take the field against the Indians, but the artillery, not content with the big slice out of each regiment of cavalry and infantry, still gets the lion's share of the recruits, while the fighting contingent of the Army, relied upon to suppress the Indian troubles, are, except in few instances, no stronger than before. A case in which the useful is sacrificed for the ornamental. ALPHA.

BUFFALO BILL SAYS THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

(By Telegram to the Herald.)

MANDAN, N. D., Dec. 1, 1890.

In answer to your telegram asking for the latest and most reliable information regarding the late religious craze among the Indians, I have just arrived from the Sitting Bull and Chief Gall country. When I left yesterday they were still dancing—men, women and children. They said they were going to dance all winter or die, and if they did die it would be a good medicine, as they would come to life again in the spring, and then they would not be cold and hungry this winter.

In this part of North Dakota Sitting Bull is the great disturber and prophet. The situation is most critical. If it was spring there would be war, and as the Indians are so well armed and mounted many a home would lay low and many thousands of innocent lives would be lost.

Troops are arriving daily and getting into position, thus giving unprotected settlers more confidence. If General Miles can't handle this question no other man need try. The Indians are waiting the coming Messiah. Winter has set in, and if the Messiah doesn't get a move on himself the snow will blow through his whiskers so rapidly that he will forget to materialize.

W. F. CODY (BUFFALO BILL).

TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

The following troops have been ordered to the Division the Missouri: 8 companies 7th Cavalry,

from Ft. Riley, Kas. To Dept. Platte—Batt. E, 1st Artillery, from Dept. Missouri; 1st Infantry, from Dept. California; 5th Infantry, from Dept. Texas, and 7th Infantry, from Dept. Missouri. To Dept. Dakota—6th Cavalry, from Dept. Missouri; Batt. F, 4th Artillery, from Ft. Riley, Kas., and 4 companies of cavalry, from Ft. Leavenworth.

There are now at Pine Ridge Agency, under Gen. Brooke: 8 companies 7th Cavalry, from Ft. Riley, Kas.; 4 companies 9th Cavalry, from Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Battery E, 1st Artillery, from Ft. Riley, Kas.; all of 3d Infantry (8 companies), from Ft. Omaha, Neb., and all of 17th Infantry (8 companies), from Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. At Rosebud Agency, under Lieut.-Col. J. S. Poland—4 companies 21st Infantry, from Ft. Sidney, Neb.; 4 companies 8th Infantry, from Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; 2 companies 9th Cavalry, from Ft. Niobrara, Neb., and 1 company 9th Cavalry, from Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

ENGINEER SCHOOL, WILLETS POINT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. KING, C. E., commanding, has announced in orders a thorough programme of study and instruction during the winter season, commencing Dec. 1, and ending April 25, 1891.

Examinations by the academic staff will be held at the end of January and April, and intermediate examinations, as nearly monthly as practicable, will be held by committees of the academic staff.

The course for officers includes Electricity, Torpedoes, Surveying, Civil and Military Engineering, and Military Photography. The course for the enlisted men and engineer battalion includes Torpedoes, Photography, etc.

The instructors are: Torpedoes, Capt. C. B. Sears, C. E.; Military Engineering, Capt. R. L. Hoxie, C. E.; Civil Engineering, Capt. E. Bergland, C. E., and Military Photography, 1st Lieut. G. A. Zinn, C. E., Battalion Q. M.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

LIEUTENANT JOHN E. MYERS, 3d U. S. Artillery, Inspector of Small Arms Practice in the Department of Texas, in a late report, recommends that the preliminary practice be held at all ranges before the regular or record practice begins. That additional practice, if held, shall be before or after, but not during the regular practice. That sighting shots shall not be allowed in the regular practice. That all scores in the record practice, when once begun, shall be completed at the time. If left incomplete they shall be counted as full scores. In mounted practice, that all firing to the front, with ball cartridges, be discontinued. That one month, separate and distinct from carbine practice, be given the cavalry for pistol practice. All of these seem to be in the direction of efficiency.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COMPANY A, SIXTH INFANTRY.

FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., Dec. 1, 1890.

THANKSGIVING has passed and Fort Wood observed it in grand old style, with a liberal amount of turkey, etc., etc.

Since the arrival here of Co. A we have had our quarters renovated, and things in general are made comfortable. Two new buildings, one for officers and one for the general non-com. staff, will be completed early next year. At present the officers of this post have to live together in one old-fashioned frame structure.

The company has formed a reading club and has a large variety of papers from all parts of the land, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL being at the head of the list. The club had a meeting, and the following named officers were elected: A. Helling, president; J. W. Vinkie, secretary, and M. Walsh, treasurer. The signal class is doing well and great interest is taken in flag signaling.

Our noble commissary sergeant, Cahen, has been placed on the retired list of the Army, and, it is understood, will make New York City his future home. Sergt. Burke, formerly Co. K, 6th Infantry, has been transferred to Co. A to fill vacancy. He will file his application for retirement some time during this month. 1st Sergt. Keenan, Co. H, 6th Infantry, made us a visit last week. He is at present spending a furlough among friends in New York.

"HELENIUS."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A REGIMENT'S THANKS.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, NOV. 23, 1890.

PERMIT me to express through your columns the gratification felt by the 14th Infantry for the honor done to our honored commander and companion, the late Gen. David B. McKibbin, by the garrison of Fort Myer, Va., acting as escort at his funeral. It was a noble tribute of respect, which his friends will ever appreciate. Gen. McKibbin began his military career in this Department in Indian warfare, showing great bravery and fortitude. It is needless to say that he was one of the best and bravest officers of the 14th Infantry. It is unutterably sad to see our kind, generous, noble-hearted friends of early days passing one by one away.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON, Col., 14th Infantry.

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

Before a G. C. M. at Fort Leavenworth, of which Major Jacob Kline, 24th Inf., was president, was tried 2d Lieut. William G. Elliot, 9th Inf. Charge—"Conduct prejudicial to good order," etc. Specification First—Falsely accusing a student officer of giving unauthorized information to another student officer in the examination room Sept. 25, 1890. Specification Second—Using abusive language and making threatening gestures toward a student officer in the examination room Sept. 22, 1890. Additional Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice," etc. Specification—Striking and abusing a student officer without provocation Sept. 23, 1890. Plea—"Not guilty." Findings—"Guilty," of both charges. Sentence—"To be reprimanded by the reviewing officer." General Merritt, the reviewing officer, approves the proceedings, findings and sentence, except so much of the finding as the specification of the additional charge as declares the action of the accused to have been without provocation, and says: "To the reviewing authority there seems to have been established in evidence, provocation in this affair, as well as in that referred to in the second specification to the charge as found by the court. However great

the provocation in either case, there is no justification to be urged in behalf of Lieut. Elliot's conduct. As he advances in years and experience he will learn, that to lose control of his temper under any circumstances is a source of humiliation to a well poised man—a special evidence of weakness in an officer. Men charged with the care and control of other men, as are Army officers, are at command in the degree in which they keep their wits about them and control their own actions. Lieut. Elliot's career in the Army has hitherto been marked by a manly dignity and a zealous regard for duty entirely to his credit. It is to be hoped that profiting by his present experience, his conduct hereafter may be such as to ensure his immunity from rebuke by the concurrent opinion of such eminent officers as those by whom he has just been tried. Lieut. Elliot will be released from arrest and returned to duty. (G. C.-M. O. 36, Nov. 24, 1890, Dept. Missouri.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

CAPTAIN JOHN PITMAN, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to Cold Spring, N. Y., and Capt. Wm. Gerlach, 31 Inf., will take charge of the Fort Snelling ordnance depot. A section of Light Battery B, 4th Artillery, under command of Lieut. Strong and Gatchell, 4th Art., is to arrive at Fort Snelling, Nov. 28.

The whole of the battalion of the 3d Infantry at Fort Snelling, consisting of Cos. A, D, E, G and H, is under orders to take the field at a moment's notice.

One of the objects of the visit of Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d Inf., to the East is said to be the introduction to public notice of a smoke-shield invented by Capt. Hannay, U. S. A. for use as war material.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., will be occupied by two or more troops of cavalry during the winter months.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas City Times says:

Lieut. Roberts, 19th Inf., has reported for examination. A General Court-martial was in session yesterday investigating the case of ball-tosser Lucas of Co. H, 14th Infantry, charged with some minor infractions.

Mrs. Julia A. Chase, president of the W. C. T. U. of District No. 1, Kansas, wired Chaplain McCleery that 400 boutonnieres have been sent to his address to be handed the prisoners at service. What is the matter with sending boutonnieres to the boys in the post not in prison? They could appreciate such a floral gift.

A lot of misguided females are pestering Secretary Proctor to issue an order to prevent the sale of beer at post canteens. Some people never can learn to attend strictly to their own business. Neither officers nor enlisted men need guardians over them. They are able to take care of themselves. Their morals will compare with the husbands of these disturbers.

Lieut. Dudley, 2d Art., recorder, has notified the following to appear for examination: Lieut. John A. Baldwin, 9th Cav., as soon as practicable, Dec. 1—Capt. A. B. Kauffman, 8th Cav.; F. E. de Courcy, 13th Inf.; J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf.; Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf.; and Wm. S. Worth, 8th Inf. Lieut. Wm. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.; Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.; Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav.; Lieut. H. H. Sarson, 2d Inf.; and Geo. B. Borden, 5th Inf.

Capt. Whipple, Ordnance Department, has returned from Indianapolis.

It is well understood that the transfer of the 6th Cavalry to Dakota is permanent, and that the 1st will take its place in New Mexico. The 6th has been in the Territory since 1875.

Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., a member of the board to revise the tactics, promptly wired his application to be relieved and sent to join his regiment at Pine Ridge agency.

Mrs. J. M. Carson, wife of Lieut. Carson, is visiting the parents of the latter, 1332 Vermont avenue, Washington, with whom she will remain several days. Before returning to West Point, where her husband is stationed, Mrs. Carson will visit relatives at Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bachelor gave a card party Thursday night.

Chaplain McCleery distributed a great many flowers among the troops Thanksgiving Day. They were sent him from many sections of the State.

The concert at the military prison chapel was well attended on Thanksgiving Day and netted \$50.75 to the chapel fund.

The bill of fare for the U. S. Military Prison Provost Guard, Thanksgiving Day, was as follows: Breakfast—Fried fresh fish, pork chops, French fried potatoes, not biscuit, bread and butter and coffee. Dinner—Roast goose with dressing, fresh roast pork, mashed potatoes, green corn, string beans, cold slaw, Worcestershire sauce, tomato catsup, celery, and cranberry sauce. Dessert—Mince pie, blamange, cookies, bread and butter, and chocolate. Supper—Cold sliced ham, cheese, cranberry tarts, green apple pie, bread and butter, and tea with milk.

The transfer of Capt. James M. Lancaster, 3d Art., from the command of Fort James R. to Light Battery C is a deserved recognition of a very worthy officer.

A farewell hop was given Sergt. and Mrs. Grant Dec. 3. Both are very popular at the post.

Col. P. D. Vroom, Inspector-General of the Department, arrived Dec. 2. He is the guest of Major Cushing. This is the colonel's first visit in his official capacity.

Capt. Kauffman, 8th Cav., arrived Sunday and is stopping with his daughter, Mrs. Hammond, wife of Lieut. Hammond, 8th Cav.

It begins to look as though the 7th Cavalry may not again return to Fort Riley. It is to be hoped they will.

Capt. F. E. de Courcy, 13th Inf., stopping at Delmonico's hotel, was before the examining board Dec. 2.

FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

The Heliograph of Nov. 22, has these items:

Major Earnest returned from Rosebud Thursday evening, reporting everything quiet, but in a delicate situation.

The chaplain should attend a command and share its hardships, privations and dangers. We vainly reasoned the case when the order came on Wednesday. The chaplain should have his mount, forage for horses, tent and transportation, and be in charge of the Red Cross, and stretcher bearers, to care for the wounded on the battlefield, until he can turn them over to the surgeon at the field hospital. At present no provision is made for his presence with the troops away from post.

Companies A, B and H, 8th Inf., and Troops A and G, 9th Cav., were ordered up to Rosebud Agency.

In Colonel Smith the command devolved upon a man who is every inch a soldier and officer. Like Saul, he stands head and shoulders above men of ordinary stature, and we all know his soldierly qualities.

Those who failed to hear the solo by Mrs. Ruthurs, supported by full orchestra, last Sunday evening, deprived themselves of a rare privilege. All who were present at chapel join us in thanks to her and the band.

The band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" as it led the column last Wednesday, and the "girls" (and some of them are not so young as they were 30 years ago, but are a thousand times more beautiful and beloved than then even), drew their handkerchiefs as the melody conveyed their lovers' refrain.

Lieut. Mott is our obliging and courteous A. Q. M. during the absence of Lieut. Ames.

Colonel Smith had two fair aides on his staff when he left post, but when they reached the top of the bluffs they returned with despatches. They were Mrs. Capt. Garrard and Miss Bessie Wilcox, mounted on proud steppers.

A blizzard struck the schools for enlisted men Wednesday. Storms smiled when he said he would rather blow the crooks out of his trumpet than study arithmetic.

The number of Nov. 15 says:

All people of the post deeply regret the departure of Gen.

Kautz for duty as president of the Board to investigate as to small arms. Many regard this as a final separation of the General from his old command. Certainly not later than in the spring he will be promoted to Brigadier-General, a late and long deserved recognition of long and valuable services. His imperturbable temper, kindly toleration, and friendliness at once disarm prejudice, and conquer an everlasting friendship. Despising hypocrisy, cherishing manly virtues, disdaining arrogance and pompousness, he is the just administrator and commander of one of her majesty, the goddess of liberty's regiments. Gen. Kautz has consented to deliver a lecture some evening during the winter.

Capt. Garrard went to Omaha Monday and returned on Thursday.

Chaplain and Mrs. Nave were entertained at dinner Friday by Lieut. and Mrs. Stafford.

There will be quite a begonia from the post within the next few weeks. Col. and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Wells, Capt. and Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Capt. Porter, and Lieut. Richardson expect to spend at least a part of the winter among friends away from the post. Capt. and Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Porter go to Washington, D. C.

FORT SUPPLY, I. T.

Stray Shots of Nov. 23 has these items:

The Ohio Normal University, at which Lieut. Peschke is serving as military professor, had an enrolment of 2,475 pupils last year.

Our Indians are probably dancing as many nights in the week as those in Dakota, but nobody seems to be in fear.

Capt. W. P. Hall, 5th Cav., was recently married to Mrs. Theresa Blackburn Stewart, daughter of Senator Blackburn, of Ky., the ceremony taking place in Washington. After a brief journey, extending as far as Mexico, Capt. and Mrs. Hall will return to duty at Fort Reno. They will be in time for the great mud bath which the Indians promise us in the spring.

Lieut. Goe and Mr. J. M. Ferguson are on the sick list, but their speedy convalescence is hoped for. Lieut. Saffold has been "general utility" man during the adjutant's illness.

The 14th Infantry must be great on politics—the former quartermaster is no less a personage than the Governor of Oklahoma and a former 1st sergeant holds the key to the Senatorial situation in another State. If he does not go to Washington, he will name the winning man.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

In the event of "campaigning after the Messiah," Lieut. Gregg's signal class may probably have a good chance to show their heliographic attainments.

The Summary Court is now presided over by Lieut.-Col. Peschke, 16th Inf.

It is noticed that the very efficient regimental quartermaster is ordered before the examining board at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion. It is in order to congratulate Lieut. Woodbury on his nearness to a captaincy. He is a conscientious and painstaking officer and his promotion is but a just recognition of his true worth.

For three days we have been on waiting orders, that is we are clad in our paint and put on (2) for the red man's scalp. Eight companies are in readiness. D. E. G. H., 16th Inf., under Major John B. Parke, and B. D. F. H., 21st Inf., under Major J. N. Andrews. Co. B, 16th Inf., will stay behind to garrison the post.

A terrific explosion occurred in the vicinity of Salt Lake on the evening of Nov. 19 which a soldier explains as the "Indian Messiah" as passing over the fort en route to Utah and Ouray agencies, near Fort Du Chene.

FORT BRADY, MICH.

A PRESS despatch says:

The announcement in a Washington weekly of the death at this post of Mrs. Theodore H. Eckerson was incorrect. At last accounts the lady was at home in Washington and in her usual health.

The Summary Court here consists of Capt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf.

1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, having relinquished his leave, has returned to duty. 2d Lieut. Arthur B. Foster has been nominated by the regimental commander as "principal" for the student term to commence Sept. 1, 1891.

With the presence of snow, outdoor drill has ceased, but the post school for enlisted men, directed by Lieut. W. O. Johnson, 19th Inf., the officer in charge, and Corpl. C. F. Bigger, Co. F, as teacher, is in full blast, with fair attendance.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The San Antonio Express says:

The party given at the post hop room Friday night to the new comers of the garrison by Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Sniffen and Mrs. Carbaugh was pronounced a success.

Capt. O. M. Smith, C. S., will not come to San Antonio to relieve Capt. Willard during Capt. Eagan's absence, as was reported.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

A ST. LOUIS despatch says:

At an early hour Sunday morning fire was discovered in the Jefferson Bks. stables and before it could be controlled 65 horses and mules were roasted to death, the stables considerably damaged, and the provender destroyed. The total loss is placed at \$16,000.

FORT SILL, I. T.

A DESPATCH says:

All the troops and companies in pairs have been out on their autumn manoeuvres during the month. They camped about twenty miles apart. The officers and ladies were out on horseback and ambulances to observe the hostile contact, which was most exciting as well as being highly instructive.

Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, 7th Cav., and family have returned from leave. They spent the summer travelling abroad.

Mrs. Capt. Thomas, with her eldest daughter, had a disagreeable experience going from here to Dallas, Tex. While attempting to ford Red River, which was very high, the ambulance and team were washed down stream for some distance. Capt. Schuyler and the ladies stood up on the seats, having the water nearly waist deep. They grounded on a bar, and after a delay of over an hour they were taken off in a small boat. The horses were gotten out without loss, but the contents of the trunks were completely ruined. It is needless to say that they crossed on the ferry coming back.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

Capt. Johnson, commanding Fort Brown, accompanied by his staff, recently paid a visit to the new consul at Matamoros, Mr. Richardson. Mr. John Valia, vice consul at Matamoros, was present at the interview and the officers were pleased to note the convalescence of this highly esteemed gentleman, who has been seriously ill for two months past. The latest news here has prevailed here as of April 15 has been moderated to such an extent that woollen clothing is again bearable.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, 3d Cav., and their son Jack have arrived from Galveston.

Major Poole, paymaster, accompanied by Mr. Little, his clerk, arrived Nov. 6 and paid the troops.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R-Adml. Bancroft Gherardi. PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 13 guns (flagship), Capt. Frederick Rodgers. At New York Navy-yard for repairs.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Arrived at Key West Nov. 20.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At New York Navy-yard for repairs.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Hampton Roads Nov. 27.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. G. A. Converse. Arrived at Colon Nov. 14.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At New York Navy-yard for repairs.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At Norfolk for repairs.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Navy-yard, New York.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York, for repairs.

S. Atl. Station.—Rear Admiral W. P. McCann.

Mails for Pensacola, Tallapoosa and Essex should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (flagship), Captain Albert Kautz. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 24.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 24, as reported by cable.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. At Honolulu Oct. 24, expecting to leave for San Francisco on arrival of the Mohican at Honolulu.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. At Honolulu Oct. 27.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Honolulu Nov. 30.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Atlantic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander Henry C. Taylor. At Caroline Islands Nov. 11, and would return to Nagasaki early in December.

MONOCAST, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Chemulpo, Korea, Nov. 11.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 11. Will be ordered early next year to San Francisco, Cal. for repairs.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. (Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon ordered to command per steamer Nov. 13.) Lieut. Thos. S. Phelps, temporarily commanding. Will return to United States upon reporting of his relief. Left Chefoo, China, Oct. 27, and arrived at Tientsin Nov. 4, where she will remain, in company with the French gunboat *Aspic*, until navigation opens in the spring.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Left Yokohama Oct. 29 for San Francisco, where she arrived Dec. 1. All well on board. Will not go out of commission. Comdr. J. J. Read ordered to command. The U. S. S. *Swatara* will be repaired as rapidly as possible at the Mare Island Navy-yard, without going out of commission, and will be sent at an early day to the coast of Guatemala for the purpose of looking out for American interests in that distracted and revolutionary country. A new detail of officers will be ordered from the East soon, and as the experiment of sending the crew of the *San Francisco* overland, instead of by the time-honored route via Panama, succeeded so well, it is more than probable that the new crew for the *Swatara* will be forwarded to that ship in the same manner. The Southern Pacific route will doubtless be chosen, inasmuch as there will be no danger of snow blockades over that route.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 13 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. She will cruise in Chesapeake Bay, going as far as Yorktown, remain until Jan. 1, and then sail for winter cruise in West Indies. Was at Lee Hall, Va., Nov. 22.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. At Hampton Roads, where she will remain until Jan. 1, and then sail for winter cruise in West Indies.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain O. F. Stanton. At Newport, R. I., (receiving ship for boys).

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. At Navy-yard, New York.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. At present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. A cable announces her arrival at Naples on Nov. 20.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Navy-yard, New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At New York Nov. 13.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several Navy-yards. At New York at last accounts.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (3 howitzers and 2 galleys). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa. last accounts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct., Oct. 12, where she will remain during the winter.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun. Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. Arrived at Corinto, Central America, Oct. 19.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 27. Will be fitted out for surveying duty, and will continue the work of the *Ranger*.

VESUVIUS, dynamite cruiser, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder comdg. At New York. Undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. In the East River at foot of 31st street.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 guns, Capt. Geo. C. Remy, comdr. At Mare Island Navy-yard. Will probably be assigned as flagship Asiatic station. It will probably be Jan. 1 before she is in all respects ready for sea.

ALERT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. At Mare Island yard. Will probably be assigned to Asiatic station. She is now ready for sea.

Receiving Ships. Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlensey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman, Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 30 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In order that the Navy instead of the Army ration may be issued to the enlisted men of the Marine Corps, as recently determined by the Secretary of the Navy, Major Lowry has submitted an increase in the annual estimates for provisions of \$23,536. The ration is estimated for at 23½ cents each.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER ANDREW J. IVERSON, U. S. N., commanding the *Fortune*, has made a report to the Secretary of the Navy of some highly successful experiments with an improved device for lowering boats from the side or stern of vessels while underway or in the roughest weather, known as the J. L. Cathcart releasing device for boats with improvements by Lieut. Lucien Young, by whom the patent is introduced into the Navy.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to assemble at Devonport to try the three survivors of the late *Serpent* so as to ascertain the facts. Gould, one of the three survivors, has had two previous escapes, having been on board the *Wasp* and the *Lily* when they were wrecked. Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, the Hydrographer of the Navy, speaking at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, referred to the *Serpent*, and said it was a class of vessel which sailors did not like, because it was altogether deprived of that motive power which they loved. They did not like to depend entirely upon engines; but they had no right whatever to say that the vessel was unseaworthy.

A CORRESPONDENT writing on board the U. S. S. *Charleston* at Honolulu, H. L., Nov. 20, says: "On Nov. 3 the harbor of Honolulu was favored by the presence of six men-of-war, the *Mohican* having arrived from Australia via New Zealand, Samoa and Tahiti. The U. S. vessels here were the *Charleston*, *Mohican* and *Iroquois*. The British vessels were the *Amphion* and *Nymph*. The Japanese training vessel for naval cadets was also in port, the *Tsukuba*. The Mikado's noted day, Nov. 3, was duly celebrated by a formal reception on board the *Tsukuba* in the afternoon, and a dramatic performance in the evening. She sailed for Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 17. The *Amphion*, after a visit of eight days, sailed on Nov. 6 for Malta and Indian ports, via Hong Kong. The *Iroquois* sailed for Samoa on Nov. 8. The *Charleston* will sail for San Francisco on Nov. 23, taking as a passenger His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. The health of officers and crews of all these vessels was most excellent.

NO STEPS have been taken toward repairing the U. S. S. *Nipsic*, put out of commission at Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 29, and this gallant little craft, after safely passing the watery ordeal of the famous Samoan hurricane of 1889, now idly swings back and forth as the tide lists in company with that other famous cruiser, the *Hartford*. Notwithstanding the doubt as to the advisability of repairing the *Nipsic*, contained in the annual report of Chief Constructor Wilson, of the Navy, the fact remains that so far as has been demonstrated the hull of the ship, above the water line, is in a sound and staunch condition, and about the only repairs required in the Construction Department to fit the *Nipsic* for a cruise are a new bowrip, a new main lower mast and a thorough recaulking of the deck fore and aft. It is more than probable that below the water line the ship is in equally good condition, for the repairs made while at Honolulu were of a superior character, although it is true the false keel is of pine, but well coppered. And if the policy of the Government is to maintain a war vessel at the Hawaiian capital, the *Nipsic* is believed to be as fit for the duty as any ship of her class.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

DEC. 1.—Commander Dennis W. Mullan, as assistant to the inspector of the 8th Lighthouse District Dec. 10 and inspector of that district on Jan. 1 next.

Commander J. R. Barlett, to hold himself in readiness to command the *Marion*.

Commander J. J. Read, to hold himself in readiness to command the *Swatara*.

Assistant Surgeon L. W. Atlee, to examination for promotion.

Pay Inspector J. E. Tolfree, to the receiving-ship Minnesota Dec. 8.

DEC. 2.—Chief Engineer James Butterworth, to special duty at Harrison-Loring Works, Boston, Mass.

DEC. 3.—Lieutenant Frank E. Sawyer, for duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

DEC. 4.—Civil Engineer T. C. McCollum, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Civil Engineer F. C. Pindle, to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Craig, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Keeney, to the Minnesota.

Detached.

Nov. 28.—Ensign R. F. Lopez, from the Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

DEC. 1.—Commander Charles J. Barclay, as inspector of the 8th Lighthouse District Jan. 1 and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster J. R. Stanton, from the Minnesota and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Dec. 22.

Paymaster H. G. Colby, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the reporting of his relief, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

DEC. 2.—Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, from duty as assistant to the inspector of the 3d Lighthouse District and ordered to the receiving-ship Vermont.

Ensigns Charles H. Harlow and W. E. Safford, from duty at the Naval Academy and ordered to duty in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

Ensign Charles W. Jungen, from the *Pinta* and ordered to return home and report for duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Ensign Guy W. Brown, from the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* and ordered to the *Pinta*.

Assistant Engineer Gustave Kammerling, from duty at London, Eng., and ordered to return and report arrival.

DEC. 3.—Captain John W. Philip, from duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey and ordered to command the *Atlanta*.

Captain John A. Howell, from the command of the *Atlanta* on reporting of his relief and placed on waiting orders.

DEC. 4.—Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris, from the Minnesota and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Whitfield, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Chicago.

Asst. Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, from the Chicago and placed on waiting orders.

Nominations.

DECEMBER 3, 1890.

Lieutenant-Commander Roswell D. Hitchcock, to be commander; Lieutenant Walton Goodwin, to be lieutenant-commander; Lieutenants (junior grade) A. E. Culver and Jas. H. Sears, to be lieutenants; Lieutenant Edward P. Wood, to be lieutenant-commander; Ensigns John E. Craver, Jas. H. Hetherington and John J. Knapp, to be lieutenants, junior grade; Naval Cadet Herbert G. Gate, to be ensign.

Engineer Corps.

Chief Engineer George W. Melville, to be advanced one grade, etc., in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved September 30, 1890; Assistant Engineer Fredk. C. Bieg, to be passed assistant engineer.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeons Thomas Owens and Wm. Martin, to be surgeons; Passed Assistant Surgeon Edw. H. Green, to be surgeon; Sheldon Guthrie Evans, of Maryland, and Adrian Richard Alfred, of Michigan, to be assistant surgeons.

To be Professors of Mathematics.

Chaplain Edward K. Rawson and Ensign Philip R. Alger.

Marine Corps.

2d Lieutenant Franklin J. Moses, to be 1st lieutenant.

RETIRED OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON.

THE only admiral of the Navy—Admiral Porter—has given the doctors the slip and is getting well as fast as can be—so fast that his daughter, Miss Elena Porter, is going to be married pretty soon, when it was thought, only a little while ago, that the wedding would have to be indefinitely postponed on account of her father's condition. The doctors pulled long faces, and thought that the splendid old hulk couldn't last much longer. But just as they had finished their diagnosis, and concluded that the admiral was about to slip his cable, the old fellow began to mend and is as chipper as possible by this time. Rear Admiral Steedman, one of the relics of the Navy, has just passed away, and his body was taken to Boston for burial. Washington is the natural city of refuge of retired Army and Navy men. Here they have a United Service Club, where the old gentlemen can meet and growl comfortably over the decay of everything pertaining to both Services, as it is a well known fact that an officer over 60 always believes "the Service is going to the dogs, sir—going to the dogs!" Likewise they have no faith to speak of in the big 10 in. gun, and are always asking, "What are you going to do, sir, when she has been fired four or five times, and has ripped the ship to pieces a great deal more than she has ripped the enemy's ship?" and various other embarrassing questions. The Navy Department isn't so much scared as some people think over the loss of the British cruiser *Serpent*, which the gunboats *Yorktown*, *Concord* and *Bennington* are strikingly like. From the accounts received, they say that any ship that ever was built would have been destroyed under the same conditions, as the *Serpent* was out of her reckoning, and went, bows on, upon a sunken rock. Nevertheless, changes are to be made in the *Bennington*, which will lighten her armament considerably—such as substituting 5-in. guns for 6-in. guns. The limit in big guns seems to have been reached and passed too.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The Navy generally will regret to hear that intelligence from Washington states that Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, is dangerously ill. With a sea service dating from 1824, and extending to every ocean, it would be strange if Admiral Porter had not been on intimate terms with many of our officers; and, as a matter of fact, he possesses plenty of friends and acquaintances in our navy. But the majority associate his name with energetic work performed in the civil war, and with his labor since 1870 at the head of the fleet. We trust that better news of the worthy old seaman will be received shortly; and that, stimulated by the example of Sir Provo Parry Wallis, he will show that there is nothing so conducive to long life as sea air and a good constitution."

The latest information unfortunately offers no hope of permanent improvement in the condition of the venerable admiral.

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FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The first week of the second session of the 51st Congress has not developed much of interest to the Services. A few unimportant bills have been introduced, none have been passed, and the committees have accomplished only a small amount of preliminary work.

No time is being lost by the House Military Committee in considering the Army appropriation bill. A draft of the bill made up in accordance with the estimates was completed on Wednesday. On Thursday the sub-committee had the Secretary of War before them, and with his assistance practically completed the bill. A copy of it was furnished the Secretary for further consultation with the bureau chiefs, and on Friday the bill was considered and practically amplified by the full committee. The most important items of increase in the bill are the transportation, mileage and subsistence funds, which are enlarged to something nearer the estimates than formerly. An increase of \$150,000 is also made to the fund for the purchase of cavalry horses. The transportation fund is increased by about \$300,000, and a like sum added to the subsistence fund. These increases are made in consequence of the additional expenses incident to the Indian troubles. Reductions are made in other parts of the bill, so that the total appropriation will be very little in excess of the regular appropriations.

Chairman Boutelle, of the House Naval Committee, will not commence work on that measure for some days yet, for the reason that the annual reports of the Bureau chiefs have not yet been received from the printer. An effort will be made, however, to have the bill reported to the House immediately after the holidays. Mr. Boutelle will endeavor to secure a night session at an early date for the consideration of naval legislation and, if successful, a number of the pending bills will probably be acted upon by the committee, but if not, the preparation of the Naval Appropriation bill will form the bulk of this committee's work during the present session. One of the measures to be specially urged by the committee is the Senate bill now on the House calendar to increase the number and efficiency of the enlisted force of the Navy.

The House Appropriation Committee has made considerable progress with the Fortification bill, and will doubtless have it in shape to report to the House in the early part of next week. If this is done it will be the first time in many years that a Fortification bill has been reported to the House during the first month of the session.

The Senate Naval Committee held an informal meeting on Wednesday, but beyond a general talk on the more important features of the Secretary's annual report, and as to the chances of passing the Revenue Marine transfer bill, no business was accomplished. It is the intention of the committee to urge action upon this bill at the first opportunity.

The bill for the increase of the Engineer Corps of the Navy in accordance with the recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief, and as substantially approved by the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, provides that the active list of the Engineer Corps shall consist of 12 chief engineers with the rank of captain, 15 chief engineers with the rank of commander, 35 chief engineers with the rank of lieutenant commander, 95 passed assistant engineers with the rank of lieutenant, 80 passed assistant engineers with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade 50 assistant engineers with the rank of ensign, and a number of cadet engineers with the rank of naval cadet. The bill further provides that the corps shall be recruited from the engineer division of the Naval Academy and graduates of technical schools in equal proportions. The bill asks for no changes in or increase of the existing rates of pay, the necessity of an addition to the number of engineer officers, and of filling the vacancies in a manner most suitable to the best interests of the service, being paramount.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 4471, Mr. Barbour. To authorize the sale of the site and the buildings thereon of the United States barracks property in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and appropriating \$20,000 for the construction of the necessary buildings at Fort Meyer, upon the Arlington Reservation, for a military post to be known as Fort Grant.

S. 4473, Mr. Manderson. To appoint and retire Chas. B. Stivers, late a captain in the 7th U. S. Infantry.

S. 4490, Mr. Pierce. Appropriates \$200,000 for extending and repairing the military quarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D.

H. Res. 26, Mr. Cutcheon. To authorize the Secretary of War to issue 1,000 stand of arms to the State of South Dakota, to enable the State authorities to assist the United States in protecting citizens and their property against depredations by Indians.

H. R. 12311, Mr. Vandever. Appropriating \$70,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of suitable buildings thereon for a military post at San Diego, Cal.

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Condensed Statement, June 30, 1890:

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....	\$2,000,000.00
PAID IN (CASH).....	1,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....	\$96,116.85
ASSETS.....	11,168,685.04

The well known firm of accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of London, Manchester and New York, upon auditing the accounts of the Company as published June 30th, 1890, appended thereto the following certificate:

Having examined the books of the Equitable Mortgage Company, we hereby certify that the foregoing accounts and statement are in conformity therewith, and we believe that the accounts fully and fairly represent the position of the Company as on the 30th June, 1890.

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The proceedings of the Army promotion boards are slowly coming into the Adjutant General's office, and from all accounts the authorities seem to be very well satisfied with the character of the examination papers. There have been no failures, professionally, thus far, and, so far as heard from, Captain Vedder, 5th Inf., and Lieutenant Harold, 31st Art., are the only two officers who have failed physically. These officers are now eligible for retirement with the next highest rank as soon as vacancies occur above them. No further examination by a retiring board will be necessary, as under the terms of the recent regulations the promotion boards have the same power respecting the examinations of disabled officers as retiring boards. Just at present the Department is experiencing some difficulty in keeping up the personnel of the Western boards in consequence of the need of some of the officers previously ordered, for Indian service. If the Indian troubles continue for any length of time it may be necessary for some of the boards to stop work temporarily.

The death of the Surgeon General of the Army brings the question of a successor to that position into prominence. When General Moore was retired a few months ago, the position was generally conceded to the late General Baxter. Col. Chas. Sutherland is now the senior of the medical corps, and is favored by many for the position, and while avoiding vague prophecy, we hazard the opinion that it lies between him and his immediate junior, Col. Chas. Page.

In the list of measures prepared by the dominant party of the Senate for consideration during the present session are those to increase the artillery arm, with the Senate military committee's three battalions for infantry amendment, and the revenue marine transfer bill. These measures were selected by the chairmen of the Military and Naval committees, respectively, as the ones they especially desired to have acted upon.

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BULLETS OR BREAD.

THE threatened Indian outbreak was the theme of discussion in the Senate on Wednesday, apropos of a joint resolution introduced from the Committee on Military Affairs by Mr. Hawley, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms and ammunition to the States of North and South Dakota. Mr. Voorhees thought that rations for the Sioux were more needed than bullets for the Dakotians. Mr. Dawes, speaking on behalf of the Committee on Indian Affairs, admitted the hunger of the Indians, but he questioned whether it had anything to do with their present threatening disposition. Mr. Pierce, of N. Dakota, said he lived within a few miles of the great Sioux Reservation. He had been there for the last two months, and this was the first time he had heard it asserted that the Indian was on the warpath because he was hungry. He saw Indians every day in the town where he lived, and they were sleeker and better fed, apparently, than the Senator from Indiana. Mr. Voorhees paid a high compliment to the soldierly and other good qualities of General Miles and said that he would take his statement far sooner than that of a Senator who lived near the Sioux Reservation and who, with his people, wanted to get the Indian lands as soon as possible. The one was a reliable officer; the other was the fox lying around the pen where the geese were, waiting to get some of them.

To the impartial observer there does not appear to be any conflict of statement among these honorable gentlemen. It is reported by General Miles that the Indians are discontented because they are hungry, and the hunger is admitted, Mr. Pierce's remark applying only to certain Indians he saw in town. It is no contradiction of General Miles's statement to say that it is the Indians' own fault if they are hungry. Empty stomachs do not reason.

It would have added to the force of Senator Voorhees' remarks if he had turned to the work upon "Our Wild Indians," written by Col. Richard I. Dodge, U. S. A., who understands them thoroughly, and read thus: "But a few years ago the Indian was wild, free and independent. Now he is a prisoner of war, restrained of his liberty and confined on circumscribed areas. But a few years ago the Plains furnished him ample supply of food; now he is constantly on the verge of starvation. We leave our helpless prisoners to starve, and shoot without mercy the reckless few who, goaded to desperation by their sufferings, dare to cross the dead line of the reservation. In this horrid crime every voter of the United States is either actively or passively im-

plicated, for it has its root in the legislative branch of the Government. The appropriations for the support of the Indians are entirely inadequate, the most favored tribes receiving no more than about 8 cents a day for the support of each individual." Even Mr. Dawes tacitly admitted that Congress have failed to fulfil the stipulations made with the Sioux by Gen. Crook as the head of a Commission. He said: "The agreement was read over in the presence of the Indians and of the Commission, and all had assented to it. It had then been embodied in a bill that was drawn up by Gen. Crook and his associates, and was submitted to Congress by the President. The bill thus framed to the complete satisfaction of the Indians had passed the Senate without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," but where it was now he did not know." Unfortunately, the Indians are not Constitution expounders and do not interest themselves in fine drawn distinctions between co-ordinate branches of the Government.

If the natural result follows in war the honorable gentlemen will sit in their comfortable seats in Congress and tack on to their annual appropriation bill the usual proviso limiting the Army to 25,000 men, and thus make the burden as heavy as possible for those who have it to bear. Mr. Hawley thinks that the settlers should have more bullets. Mr. Voorhees that the Indians need more rations. Let one or the other opinion prevail. Either make the Indians content by fair and liberal treatment, or furnish our military authorities with the proper force and the proper authority to keep them in order. They can do it and will do it if they are given the necessary liberty of action. Do our legislators realize the entertainment to which they are inviting our Army in asking them to conduct a winter campaign in the Northwest—a country of blizzards and snow storms? If one becomes necessary the explanation of it will be found not alone in the Government's treatment of the Indians, but in the annual proviso of the appropriation bill limiting the Army to a force wholly inadequate to maintain with proper efficiency the regiments and companies the law authorizes. If there was any doubt before of the necessity of providing the cavalry and infantry, as well as the artillery, with 12 well-manned companies for each regiment there can be no doubt now. General Schofield, it will be observed, does not, in his annual report, present any argument in favor of the legality of the War Department's action in cutting down the cavalry and infantry regiments. He puts it upon the military ground of imperative military necessity, but now that argument is seen to be equally applicable to all arms of the Service.

ROOM FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

THE active interest shown throughout the Navy in the discussion aroused by the paper of Lieut. W. F. Fullam, U. S. N., recently read before the Naval Institute, is a very hopeful sign of revolt against the hide-bound conservatism from which the Service has too long suffered. One officer writes saying: "I desire to express my unqualified endorsement of all the ideas so ably advanced, and to express the opinion that a large majority of the thinking officers of the Service will agree with Lieutenant Fullam." Another says: "Officers of the old school hang on to untenable positions, dying hard in a weak struggle against the ever-growing young thought, young energy, and unbiased views of the modern school." A graduate of the Naval Academy now in civil life says: "It goes against my sense of justice—not to mention that of business—to see such a blanket naval policy." Still a fourth officer, writing more in detail, says:

The chief petty officers of a vessel of war, and those receiving the highest pay, should be the leading men in the gun divisions, those who are proficient in all drills and capable of instructing recruits; they should be held responsible for the improvement of those instructed. These petty officers might be styled division mater, which rate should replace that of boatswain's mate; then would follow the gun captains, the grades thus being given the military titles instead of the old titles which in the modern ship have no significance. These men should have the care of the deck, brightwork, etc., in the vicinity of their guns as well as of the guns themselves; they should be held to a strict responsibility for the proper keeping of the same. The officer of the watch is now held personally responsible for innumerable petty routine matters which should

properly belong to the petty officer; they should not be upon the mind of the officer of the deck at all.

We regret to see that an attempt has been made to break the force of Lieutenant Fullam's argument by characterizing his paper as an expression of corps jealousy. We do not so understand it. The value of the Marine Corps is not in question. There is not an officer or man in the Marine Corps in excess of the requirements. The only question is to the proper function of the marine. As to that we are not prepared at present to express an opinion. But we do insist that the subject may properly be discussed and that a free and good-tempered discussion of the best organization for the Navy on ship or ashore will be of ultimate benefit to the marines, as well as to the Navy proper. The Navy is sadly in need of the freest proper discussion, and it is ideas and ability and not rank or position that is to count in such a discussion. Youths of thirty-five, like Lieutenant Fullam, ought not to be excluded from the discussion. We are not over-much troubled with youngness ourselves, but we realize that the future of the Navy, as of the Army, is with the young. Let the youngsters have their say, gentlemen of the Navy. If they talk foolishness no one will suffer but themselves. If, perchance, what they say has good sense in it, let us remember that none of us are too old to learn, even though it be "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings."

Concerning this subject, the author of the paper in question, Lieutenant Fullam, writes us as follows:

As Commander Glass has shown, many of the changes proposed had been previously suggested by the Board of Organization. Surely this Board could not be charged with inciting a corps quarrel, and the many officers who agree with the Board have only one object in view—the efficiency of the Naval Service. Scores of letters from officers attest that the writer has merely fallen into their tracks, an humble follower of the progressive element. They contend that the modern sailor should be first of all a heavy artilleryman, now that sails are no more in battle. And as such he must be as worthy of trust as a soldier in military duties. The best practical exercise with great guns is pointing drill at moving objects. Let the gun captain keep his eyes on one set of sights while the officer keeps his own eye on the other set to note if the gun captain fires at the right instant. It will be discovered that the men at the training and elevating gear must obey the gun captain implicitly and watch him constantly. All must work as one man. It is the extreme of care, exactness, attention and skill. It is military to the highest possible degree. The soldier or the marine knows nothing half so difficult in the whole round of his duties. The ship may be rolling and the target moving rapidly. Quicker action, a truer eye, and greater coolness and intelligence are demanded than a soldier dreams of. In battle delay in pointing will perhaps be fatal. A valuable opportunity may be lost. The casualties of the fight may put any man in the gun crew at the training or elevating gear, and if he is not careful, cool and exact, the gun captain, no matter how skillful he may be himself, may never be able to get his sights on the enemy. Hence all the men, not the gun captains alone, must be trained with great care. Of what use are rapid firing guns if they are not rapidly aimed? After all, it is the man, not mechanism, that tells in battle. Here is the whole thing in a nutshell.

To what end is all naval organization, training and discipline; all the complications of bureaus, reports, returns, drills, salutes, parades, and routines, if a class of men are not trained to hit moving targets early and often? This will be the problem when the drum next beats to quarters. Skill with sails and ability in cleaning skylights will not count. The nation that bends all energy to developing skilled gunners will win the next sea fight. The nation that neglects to do so, refusing to trust its seamen in time of peace, will suffer a crushing defeat. This is a rapid firing age.

As long as the marines remain on board ship conservative forces will use them to prevent the development of the military instinct in the sailor. Remove them and officers will devote themselves to the sailor and create in him a feeling of enthusiasm and interest in the Service.

Thus it is in defence of the sailor and with an idea to his improvement as well as with due regard to American institutions that it is recommended to withdraw marines and teach officers to study their men. No reflection was cast upon the marines as soldiers. Their record is a proud one. But is the record of the sailor less so? Time has wrought changes. Change demands that, in America at least, no man shall be put over a sailor on board ship.

There is much more to the same effect, but the communication, unfortunately, reaches us too late to be used this week.

THE system of regimental recruiting has expanded until at present all the regiments of artillery and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 11th, 15th, 19th and 23d Regiments of Infantry have representatives canvassing different parts of the country for the kind of material desired. The regular recruiting officers are also putting forth increased efforts to keep the enlisted strength up to the full quota. But notwithstanding the thorough canvassing that is being done there has been a notable falling off in the

number enlisted as compared with previous years. Some reduction was, of course, to be expected in view of the rigid requirements stipulated, in order to secure none but the best men, but the falling off for the past month has been greater than was expected, and in consequence of the urgent demand for more men the Department has lately deemed it expedient to give the recruiting officers a wider range of discretion in selecting men for the Army. The enlistments for the past month numbered only about 300 as compared with 900 for the corresponding month of the previous year.

SECRETARY TRACY, in his annual report, announces for the first time the names of six of the 19 unchristened new vessels of the Navy. Battleships Nos. 1, 3 and 8 are named respectively the *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and the *Oregon*. The 8,100-ton armored cruiser building by the Messrs. Cramp is named the *New York*, and the protected cruisers Nos. 7 and 8, building at New York and Norfolk, the *Cincinnati* and the *Raleigh*. The vessels still unnamed are the three 2,000-ton cruisers, two small gunboats, three steam tugs, protected cruiser No. 12, harbor defence ram, torpedo cruiser and torpedo boat, and practice cruiser. The Secretary's report is as interesting as it is important. It shows that efficiency and zeal prevail in all departments of our naval administration to a degree never excelled. The responsibility of determining what types of vessels should be built rests upon the Navy Department, and the Secretary has shown himself, with reference to them, to be as prompt in decision as he is decided in action. We refer to his report for particulars as to our present and prospective naval construction. With reference to what has been done in the Department of Ordnance, we observe that the N. Y. *Times* reports Lieut.-Col. W. Hope, V. C., of England, who is now in this country as saying:

As to the Washington Gun Foundry, I, for the first time in my life become convinced, that it was possible to construct a perfect "built-up" gun. This is a result I have long contended was impossible to attain. I now see that I was in error. Mind you, I do not say that I believe that the "built-up" is the best gun that can be devised, but I do say that the "built-up" gun of the United States Navy, as turned out at the Washington Gun Foundry, is the most perfect gun in existence. I will go further than this and say that I believe, and know it to be a fact, that the "built-up" gun, as now used in the U. S. Navy, is the best and most powerful gun afloat or ashore anywhere in the world. There is not a gun in Europe, there is not a gun anywhere, that can begin to compare with it, and the credit due to the heads of the Ordnance Department of the United States Navy for this result is incalculable. I ascribe the success of the "built-up" gun to the fixing of individual responsibilities on every one connected with the assembling of the pieces. The slightest error in measurement is traced at once to the person directly responsible, and it goes without saying that such error will not again be repeated. The proof of the efficiency of the American "built-up" guns is the result of the tests they have stood. Not one of the guns has developed defects or shown the slightest tendency to yield. In England we are way behind you. The reason is we are handicapped by such firms as William Armstrong and Son, on whom we have mainly relied for the fabrication of gun material. William Armstrong aimed to be a gunmaker. He also aimed to make money out of Government contracts. As a gunmaker he is a failure. As a money-making contractor he is a success.

THE troops ordered into the field on account of the Indian disturbances have had a hard time of it this week owing to the severity of the weather in the Northwest. The summer manoeuvres were somewhat limited this year on account of lack of funds, but the deficiency will be amply made up by the winter manoeuvres forced upon the troops by the unruly hostiles. Doubtless the element of danger in the latter will make them more generally acceptable, for the average soldier finds but little satisfaction in the mimicry of war. If the Indians will dance Gen. Miles and his forces will see to it that they pay the piper, and pay him well.

THE interchange of courtesies this week between the Brazilian Navy officers and the officers of our Army and Navy have been marked and exceedingly pleasant. It has been a little cold for the South Americans, but the warmth of their reception has atoned to a large degree for the frigidity of the atmosphere. They will return to Brazil with many pleasant memories.

OUR letters from West Point and Annapolis this week give very complete accounts of the results of the football match between the military and naval cadets, and of the manner in which the news of the naval victory was received at Annapolis. We are glad to learn that the contest has not lessened the traditional friendship between the two institutions, and that Uncle Sam's young web-feet are longing for a visit from the military cadets that they may have an opportunity to show their appreciation of the generous hospitality which they found awaiting

them at West Point. So much interest has been awakened in football by this experience that we are in hopes of arranging a match between the officers attached to the two national institutions. Whenever their two elevens are organized and ready to try conclusions we should take great pleasure in offering a handsome prize to the members of the winning team. Our Honolulu correspondent gives a full report of a very interesting football match between the *Charleston* eleven and a local team. In this instance also the naval men swept the board.

WE received some time since a copy of the paper on "Electric welding applied to the manufacture of projectiles," read by Lieut. W. M. Wood, U. S. N., before the Society of Arts, Institute of Technology, Boston, Oct. 23, and laid it aside hoping for an opportunity to give more attention to it than was possible at the time. Its conclusion is a very satisfactory one for inventors. Lieut. Wood says: "It is a well-known fact among ordnance experts that the breech mechanism and the principle of the construction of the present high powered guns are entirely due to American invention, which was, however, forced out of the country by lack of appreciation and was taken up and developed in Europe. I believe the day has come at last when our military inventors will not have to seek their encouragement entirely abroad and I think that in the very near future our Government will be supplied entirely by cheap and effective projectiles of the kind I have shown you to-night." We think the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* may claim a share in this result, which is full of promise for the future of military invention.

THE National Board of Trade in the programme of recommendations and resolutions for the annual meeting to be held in New Orleans on Monday, Dec. 8, and the following days, include one in favor of the Nicaragua Canal and, in connection therewith the early improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. It also most earnestly favors the enactment, at the present session of Congress, of H. R. Bill, 10,900, introduced by Mr. Wallace, of New York, entitled "A Bill making an appropriation for the establishment of the State Naval Militia of the United States Naval Reserve," and requests the Executive Council to prepare a special memorial to Congress urging its passage. This matter was also urged upon the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Navy in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, May 13.

THE *Minekahta Herald*, reviewing the Indian situation, sensibly says: "It is certainly high time the kid gloved gentry at Washington took cognizance of matters as they now exist on the Indian reservations of the Northwest, and put forth active measures in the direction of compelling the so-called wards of the nation to obey the orders of the agents. In the first place every Indian on the Pine Ridge agency, and all other agencies for that matter, should be disarmed. There is no earthly sense in permitting them to run around with a belt full of cartridges strung about their bodies and a Winchester rifle thrown over their shoulders. They have no occasion whatever for the use of a rifle or revolver and the quicker they are relieved of such weapons the better it will be."

It is thought that the Secretary of War is keeping open the four vacancies on the unlimited list until all the promotion boards have reported, so that in case any officers are found physically disqualified for promotion, the retirements may be made from those now on the waiting "retirement list," who would open the way for the promotion and retirement of those who have been found disabled by the promotion boards. By this method retirement to the limited and unlimited lists can be made at the same time.

WE congratulate our contemporary, the *Canadian Military Gazette*, upon the evidences of prosperity shown in its proposed enlargement.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave is further extended Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf., for two months. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Lt. Col. Isaac D. De Rosy, 14th Inf., is detailed as member of the San Francisco Promotion Board vice Shafter, relieved. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott, 25th Inf., will report for examination for promotion before the board at San Antonio. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

The orders directing Capt. Clinton B. Sears to appear before the Examining Board at New York are revoked. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

The orders directing transfer of 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith and Geo. R. Cecil, 13th Inf., are revoked. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Maj. John A. Kress, O. D., is assigned as chief ordnance officer, Dept. Missouri, in addition to the other duty. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Geo. B. Sanford, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty as member of Tactical Board, and will join the Fort Leavenworth cavalry battalion in the field. (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, is relieved from duty in the office of the Quartermaster-General, to enable him to perform his duties as member of the World's Fair Board (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

The order directing Major Lewis C. Forsyth, Quartermaster's Department, to report for duty at Santa Fe, N. M., is revoked, and he is assigned to duty at St. Louis, relieving Capt. James M. Marshall, who is assigned to Helena, Mont., as relief of Major Gilbert C. Smith. Major Smith is assigned as disbursing officer and assistant to Chief Quartermaster at Chicago, relieving Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, who is assigned to the charge of construction at Fort Sheridan, relieving Capt. C. P. Miller. Capt. Miller will report for duty in office of the Quartermaster-General in Washington. Major John V. Furey is relieved from Philadelphia depot and assigned to St. Paul, Minn., relieving Major A. F. Rockwell, who is assigned to the Philadelphia depot (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

RECENT DEATHS.

In August last we had occasion to congratulate Gen. Jedediah H. Baxter on his accession to the position of Surgeon General of the Army, and now, scarcely four months later, we are called upon to chronicle his death, which occurred at Washington, D. C., at 1 A. M. Dec. 4. He had a paralytic stroke a few days previous, which resulted fatally. General Baxter had commenced what gave promise of a most successful administration of the important office held by him, and had several years of usefulness on the active list before him. He was born in Vermont in 1837. In 1861 he joined the 12th Massachusetts Volunteers as surgeon, was mustered out in April, 1862, having received an appointment as surgeon, U. S. A., and this he held until July 20, 1867, when he was appointed assistant, and in 1872 chief medical purveyor, and in 1874 this last position gave him the rank of colonel. For his "faithful and meritorious services during the war" he received the brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel of volunteers and colonel in the Regular Army. One of the papers of his native State, at the time of his last promotion, said: "During the war he had remarkable opportunities for coming in contact with the volunteer soldiers, so that he came to be one of the best known and highest appreciated of the Army surgeons. Always noted for his kindness and continuing in the service after the close of the war, there is no officer in the Regular Army held in higher esteem by the veterans of to-day than the present Surgeon General. His many friends in Vermont extend congratulations to the Green Mountain boy, who, born and educated in Vermont, has now been advanced to the highest position in his special department in the gift of the Government." And now all are called upon to mourn his death.

The deceased officer in 1876 married Florence Tryon, daughter of the late William Tryon of Washington. The funeral, which will be a military one, takes place on Saturday, and the War Department will close at noon on that day.

CAPTAIN R. G. HEINER, 1st U. S. Inf., who died at Columbus Barracks, Nov. 27, of Bright's disease, was a native of Pennsylvania; born August 10, 1839. In December, 1863, he was appointed 2d lieutenant 22d U. S. Colored Infantry, promoted 1st lieutenant in January, 1865, and mustered out in October of the same year. In February, 1866, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry, soon rose to 1st lieutenant, was unassigned in April, 1869, and assigned to the 1st Infantry July of the same year. He was promoted captain Sept. 29, 1879. Captain Heiner during his military service of 27 years did faithful duty, and his death will be regretted by many friends.

LAST week we briefly referred to an accident in Washington, by a fall, to Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, and to the grave results anticipated. He died Dec. 2. The deceased was born in North Carolina; entered the Military Academy in 1842, was graduated in 1846, and promoted to the 4th Infantry. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, and received the brevet of 1st lieutenant for his gallantry at Chapultepec. He was promoted 1st lieutenant 7th Infantry Aug. 24, 1851, served as assistant instructor of tactics at the Military Academy from 1852 to 1857, then went to Europe for a year on sick leave, was promoted captain on Dec. 20, 1860, and at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion was on frontier duty in New Mexico. Resigned his commission June 8, 1861. At the close of the war, wrecked in fortune, he was offered a high position in the Egyptian Army, but declined. He is the author of a book on "Rifles and Rifle Practice," New York, 1859, and the translator from the French of "Austrian Infantry Evolutions of the Line." Since the war he has held various Government positions in Washington and had a host of friends in that city.

An officer of the 9th U. S. Infantry, writing of the late Captain Hayden De Lany, says: "The name Hayden De Lany is synonymous with 'manly courage,' and nowhere in life did he manifest it more than in his last battle with that grim enemy—consumption. Captain J. G. Bourke, in an article on 'McKerlie's Last Fight With the Cheyennes,' says: 'Down the centre thundered the solid column upon the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes under Lieut. Philo Clarke, a brave and brilliant cavalry officer now dead, and Lieut. Hayden De Lany, who had faced the leaden tempests of 28 pitched battles before he gained his captainship, and yielded the palm of valor and coolness to no man in the grand old Army of the Tennessee, not even when U. S. Grant was its commander.'"

THE funeral of the late August Belmont took place, Nov. 29, from the Church of the Ascension, New York City. Among the immediate friends of the family who arrived at the church in a body and were part of the procession to the altar were: Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., General Alexander J. Perry, U. S. A., Comdr. Frederick Rodgers, and wife, Lieut.-Comdr. Minor R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., and Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., and wife. After the services the remains were taken to Newport, R. I., for interment in Island Cemetery.

COLONEL FRANCIS M. COOLEY, a veteran of the war and formerly an officer of the Regular Army, died at San Francisco, Nov. 21. He was appointed a captain 11th U. S. Infantry in 1861, transferred to the 16th Infantry in 1869, to the unassigned in 1870 and discharged Sept. 1, 1870. He did good service during the war and received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Spotsylvania and Petersburg.

WE are informed of the death at Georgetown, S. C., in the 63d year of his age, on Nov. 27, of Major Charles Dodge, late additional paymaster, U. S. A., and recently Collector of Customs of the port of Georgetown. The deceased was the father of 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., and of Mrs. Boggs, wife of Paymaster L. G. Boggs, U. S. N. He leaves a widow and four children.

THE Hon. Herman Beckurts, father of Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, 6th U. S. Infantry, of Newport Barracks, died, Nov. 21, at Louisville, Ky.

MR. J. C. W. SEYMOUR, father-in-law of Captain W. M. Waterbury, 13th U. S. Inf., Fort Sill, died Nov. 27, at Denver, Colo.

MRS. MCMURTRIE, mother of the wife of Major E. B. Kirk, U. S. A., died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 25.

MRS. WORTH, widow of Lieut. Algernon S. Worth, U. S. N., died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ACADEMY OF MT. DE SALES.

THE pupils of the Academy of Mt. de Sales, near Baltimore, have inaugurated the winter season by two *séances de théâtre* exceptionally brilliant and successful. These talented young ladies distinguished themselves equally in opera and French comedy, executing operatic music with a finish and expression that gave convincing proof of the thorough nature of their studies and the careful training of their artistic appreciation. The voices, remarkably pure and flexible, having been formed and directed by an admirable system of instruction, executed the solos with much taste, and the choruses with perfect ensemble. Miss Katie Pearson, daughter of Gen. A. L. Pearson, was particularly noticed for her charming costume and graceful action. In the French comedy the Misses Carmen and Elise Davis, daughters of Capt. Geo. W. Davis, 14th Inf., and Louise Potts, daughter of Ramsay D. Potts, 3d Art., distinguished themselves each in her different genre, and played with real talent. Miss Carmen Davis in her original conception of her role of *Félicité*, in the "Loterie de Francfort," literally transported the audience, who were in a roar of laughter from the beginning to the end of the performance, and testified to their enjoyment by repeated bursts of applause. Miss Davis looked engaging in a remarkably pretty peasant's costume. Miss Elise Davis personated the *Jenne Emigrée* with touching grace and simplicity. Her careful and refined diction, aided by a rich full voice, made it a delight to listen to the French, that flowed like music from her lips.

Not the least attractive feature of a most attractive programme was the *Rondes enfantines*, danced and sung by the youngest children with surprising grace and spirit. Foremost among the little dancers were the Misses Grace and Nettie Regan, daughters of Capt. Jas. Regan, 9th Inf., and the Misses Doyle.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, of which Gen. Hawley is president, shows that that institution is in excellent condition under the able administration of Colonel Wilson. The buildings were found to be in very good condition, and with the appropriation already made the post will have all necessary buildings. Although the location of the new academic buildings is left by law to others, the board recommends that the old historic buildings now in use be preserved. In the reconstruction of the quarters for enlisted men the present low and unsanitary location should be abandoned. The remodeling of the library is also recommended, as well as the application of part of the rental of the hotel to its enlargement. Touching the discipline at the Academy the board finds the methods adapted to the best interests of the cadets, and temperately but firmly applied. The recitations showed clearly that the system of instruction had resulted in practical education of a high order.

As the present accommodations will enable the Academy to receive and graduate 100 more cadets yearly than at present, the board recommends that some action be taken to keep up the full quota of cadets. Partly from delays in the appointment, and more often from failures to fill vacancies, the number of cadets present in the Academy is at all times much less than the number directed under the present law. To meet this difficulty the board suggests that members of the House be urged to make nominations of principals and alternates one year before the examination. Examinations might also be held at several other places besides West Point.

The President should also be authorized to nominate five persons at large every year and to keep this number filled when any vacancy is created. Each Senator should also be requested to nominate a candidate, under the same conditions as Representatives.

It is expected that a bill will be introduced in the coming session of Parliament requiring shipbuilders and engineers to give to the authorities particulars of all war ships built in Britain for foreign governments, and laying upon other manufacturers the duty of furnishing details of all war materials shipped by them. The purpose is to keep the authorities informed as to its resources in this line.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In his annual message to Congress President Harrison, under the heading of the War Department, says:

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer soldiers are very remarkable. I concur in the recommendations of the Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defence works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them, while the defenceless state of our great seaport furnishes an urgent reason for wise expedition.

The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the States, generally and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the Army of the United States, while about five sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the States.

Of the Navy he says:

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the Navy have made very satisfactory progress. The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates has been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipated influence of these modern vessels upon the esprit de corps of the officers and seamen has been fully realized. Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery. Your favorable consideration is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary.

He also says:

The restoration of the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden afforded a gratifying occasion to honor the memory of the great inventor, to whose genius our country owes so much, and to bear witness to the unbroken friendship which has existed between the land which bore him and our own, which claimed him as a citizen.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT.

THE ARMY AND NAVY TRY CONCLUSIONS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1890.

On Thanksgiving Day the foot ball players were in the field bright and early, as Mr. Hyndman, Yale, '84, who, for the past week has rendered efficient service in coaching the team, had to leave shortly after 10 o'clock in order to attend the Yale-Princeton game. The ground was frozen hard and several casualties occurred, the players being only temporarily disabled, however, as none of the injuries proved serious.

The result of the game on Saturday was not unexpected at West Point, and the Military Academy sends its hearty congratulations to Annapolis cadets who so honorably won a well deserved victory. Besides the members of the team, whose names appear below, there came from Annapolis, H. H. Pearson, '93; W. H. Ford, candidate; P. Symington, '92; R. R. Belknap, '91; W. H. McGraine, '91. Accompanying the cadets were C. M. Knipper, U. S. Navy, and G. Le Roy Irwin, U. S. Army.

The visitors arrived by the West Shore train which reached the post at 1.45 A. M. on Saturday. Notwithstanding this, several of the number witnessed guard mounting at 7.15. A reception committee of cadets was appointed and the visiting cadets were taken to barracks at about 10 o'clock. Official calls were made upon the Superintendent and Commandant; riding in the hall was attended at 11, and at 1 o'clock the visitors dined with the corps in Grant Hall. The large number of naval officers who came to the post for the purpose of witnessing the ball game were entertained at the club at a lunch given by the officers of the post. It had been announced that the game would be called at 2 o'clock, and by that hour the plain was occupied by hundreds of spectators anxious to watch the play from start to finish. The infantry plain is so vast as to cause the space enclosed for the game to seem comparatively small. On the east of the enclosure stood naval cadets, U. S. M. A. cadets and naval officers, ready to cheer their respective teams. On the west were ranged Army officers, cadets and ladies. Seats had been provided for the latter just beyond the ropes. Sentinels marched within the line during the entire game, and the Commandant of Cadets, Col. Hawkins, occupied a position within the ropes during the game.

The U. S. M. A. band began to play at about 2 o'clock and shortly afterward the rival teams appeared on the field amidst enthusiastic cheering, the cries of the Naval and Military Academies and the inspiring strains of the "Red, White and Blue." The teams presented a marked contrast. Annapolis, first in the field, wore red and white caps and red stockings as distinguishing colors. The condition of the costume showed that the match about to be played was by no means a maiden effort. The grace and dexterity with which the ball was handled in some preliminary by-play occurring before the actual game, were only too fully appreciated by the anxious eyes of many of West Point's friends.

The costume of the U. S. M. A. team consisted of black and orange caps and black stockings as distinguishing colors. Their spotless white suits gave the players a trim, neat appearance. The average weight of the West Point team was nine pounds greater than that of Annapolis, but in appearance they being in the main, taller and of slighter build, looked the lighter of the two. The colors worn by the friends of the Naval Academy were red and white. The badges of the West Point sympathizers were of black, gray and orange, these being the colors in the West Point cadet uniform—the orange being supposed to represent the buttons, the gray the cloth, the black the braid.

It will be noticed that some changes have been made in the U. S. M. A. team since last week. These changes were made after this week's letter was written. As before stated, Cadet C. R. Emerich, '91, was

the captain of the U. S. N. A. team; Cadet D. M. Michie the captain of the West Point eleven.

ANAPOLIS. Left end..... Moore, '92
Ward, '93..... Left tackle..... Crabbs, '91
Lane, '9..... Left guard..... Murphy, '91
Irwin, '91..... Centre..... Adams, '92
French, '93..... Right guard..... Heavy, '91
Macklin, '92..... Right tackle..... Schoeffel, '91
Laws, '91..... Right end..... Prince, '92
Hartung, '91..... Left half-back..... Timberlake, '93
Johnson, '94..... Quarter back..... Walker, '92
Emerich, '91..... Right half-back..... Michie, '92
Althouse, '91..... Full back..... Ames, '93
Substitutes—Annapolis, Smith; West Point, Lyon, '91; Horn, '91; Cavanaugh, '92; Clark, Umpire, Hyndman, Yale, '84; referees, Belknap, Annapolis, '91.

The particulars of the West Point team are as follows:

	Weight (Lbs.)	Height (Inches)	Age (Years)
Adams.....	179	72.5	24
Heavy.....	174½	68.5	22
Murphy.....	224	72.5	23
Schoeffel.....	183	72.5	23
Crabbs.....	172	71	23
Moore.....	159	69.2	22
Prince.....	169	69.4	22
Walker.....	143	65	22
Michie.....	139	67.5	20
Timberlake.....	169½	72	21
Ames.....	147	70.2	19
Average, rush line.....	179.93	70.2	..
Average, entire team.....	168.64	70	..

The game was called at 2.30. The toss for goal was won by West Point, and the southern goal chosen. During the early part of the encounter the players seemed evenly matched, and every advantage gained by one side was counterbalanced by quick, unexpected moves on the part of the other. Gradually, however, the ball was worked down the field by Annapolis, and notwithstanding several spirited runs which bade fair to turn the tide of fortune for West Point, Emerich secured two touchdowns and Johnson one during the first half of the game. The kick to goal was for some reason unsuccessful each time, partly due perhaps to a slight wind. When time was called the score stood: Annapolis, 12; West Point, 0.

After a brief rest the players reappeared, the second half of the game beginning at 3.30. The U. S. M. A. team had warmed up to their work during the first half, and in the opening of the second showed a determination to do or die. A superb rush was made, the two teams coming together with a shock that partially disabled several of the number. Emerich was knocked senseless on the Annapolis, Walker on the West Point team. After a few seconds in which to recover breath, both started in again, apparently as fresh as ever. After some excellent runs by Michie, Prince, and Murphy, and good kicking by Ames and Timberlake, the ball was again worked down by Annapolis, and Emerich secured a touch down and succeeded in kicking a goal, thus raising the score to 18 for Annapolis. At about this time some rough tackling sent Walker and Emerich again to the ground. This time Walker failed to regain consciousness and was carried from the field. (A few hours after he was "all right and as good as ever.") He had done some good playing, however. Lyon was substituted and the game went on. Another touch down was secured by Emerich in spite of hard work on Michie's part, and a goal was kicked, making the score 24 to 0 in favor of Annapolis, at which figures it stood when time was called at 4.30.

Cadet Michie is, we understand, the only member of the West Point team who has had previous practical experience in the game. The team is but a few weeks old, and considering their inexperience and the very short time in which it has been possible for them to practice, their defeat by a rival team of good record is no cause for mortification. Too much cannot be said in praise of the endurance and perseverance of Cadet Michie. Had he been afforded but a share of the support given Cadet Emerich by his team the score would not have stood 24 in favor of Annapolis. This remark is made in no spirit of disparagement of any member of the West Point team. Individually they played excellently. Timberlake, Prince, Murphy, Ames and Walker, each and all merit the strongest commendation. The weak point in the play of the team was their failure to afford support, or to "cover their men" to put it technically. Experience teaches. If the cadets can practice in the mean time, we dare to prophesy that they will not be easily beaten in a repetition of the encounter of Saturday.

Capt. R. G. Heiner, 1st Inf., who died at Columbus Barracks, O., on Thanksgiving Day, was the father of Cadet Hines, of the 3d Class.

The cadet hop on Saturday evening took place in Grant Hall. Only a few of the naval cadets were present, several having left the post after the foot ball game. Among the number were: Naval Cadets Belknap, Irwin, Lane, Althouse and Emerich, Misses Metcalf, Thorckmorton, Leffler, Hawkins and H. Hawkins, McMurrin, Michie, M. Craney, Fleming, Pratt, Hawkins, J. Ward, Lomax, Whittemore, Campbell, Wallen, Casati, Smith, Hunter, B. Huse and Spader. A large number of cadets were present, the number of ladies being comparatively small. Many of the ball players were among the dancers; perhaps Cadet Walker was the only member of the W. P. team not present. When it is a question of dancing, we would not like to say it in so many words, but someone has remarked that our cadets cannot be beaten at dancing if they can at foot ball playing.

Among young ladies visiting at the post recently have been Miss Small and Miss Lomax, visiting Miss Pratt; Miss Leffler, visiting Mrs. Spurrin; Misses Dooker and Duckworth, guests of Mrs. Braden; Misses Hawes and Bushnell, guests of Mrs. Johnston; Miss Cassatt, a guest of Miss Hawkins; Miss Brown, a guest of Mrs. Derby.

Mr. Andrew Gray, son of Senator Gray, of Wilmington, Del., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Hawkins.

Mr. Henry Mizner, nephew of Col. Mizner, has been a guest of Miss Bernard.

Relatives of Cadets Livermore, Furlong, McKenna and Ames spent Saturday at the post.

A monument to Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A., is being placed in the cemetery here by his widow. A tablet to the memory of Prof. Weir has recently been set in the wall of the Church of the Holy Innocents, immediately above the grade. It is simple in de-

sign, being of rough granite, oblong in form. Engraved in polished letters is the following: "Robert Walter Weir, M. A. Incised, Born June 18, 1803. Died May 1, 1889. Prof. in U. S. Military Academy from 1834 to 1876. This parish church, designed and erected by him as an offering to God, whom he loved, is a true memorial of his life and character. 'Every one that loveth is born of God and knoweth God.' It will be remembered that the church referred to was built as a memorial to two of Prof. Weir's children."

Miss Anna Warner has moved over from Constitution Island, and is in winter quarters at the cottage near the hotel. The list of visitors is very long for the past week. It includes Capt. Farham, Engr., U. S. A.; Lieuts. Ramsey, Hall, Judson, Wheeler, Webster, Flagler, Treat, Irwin, Winslow, McGregor, Hahn, Duncan, Warren, Shunk and Col Whipple, U. S. A. Of the Navy: Admiral Luce, Capt. Kane, Lieuts. Colby, Haessler, Vreeland, Kimball and Couden, Capt. Wiltzie and Mrs. and Miss Wiltzie, Capt. and Mrs. Erben, Comdr. Chadwick, Messrs. S. D. Greene, Marston, Niles and Loyal Farragut.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following named persons:

William Kelly, Jr., Brownsville (7th Dist.), Texas.
(Alt.) Claude L. Jones, Amity (3d Dist.), Ark.
John A. Gurney, Hart (9th Dist.), Mich.
Nels W. Hawkinson, Grove City (34 Dist.), Minn.
Oswald Latourneau, Kankakee (9th Dist.), Ill.
Marion H. McGuire, Monroe (5th Dist.), La.
(Alt.) Lowther Ferris, 400 N. State street, Chicago Dist., Ill.
Henry B. Dixon (5th Dist.), Iowa.
(Alt.) E. W. Vail, Marshalltown (5th Dist.), Iowa.
F. Wilson Smith, Eddyville (1st Dist.), Ky.
Thos. P. Curtis, Nabant (6th Dist.), Mass.
(Alt.) Arthur L. Leach, 90 Grove st., Lynn (6th Dist.), Mass.
Stewart F. Patterson, Cooperstown (24th Dist.), N. Y.
(Alt.) F. S. Hutton, Cobleskill (24th Dist.), N. Y.
Daniel W. Gross, Philadelphia (2d Dist.), Pa.
Geo. E. Loundir, Gahanna (13th Dist.), Ohio.
(Alt.) Perry L. Miles, Columbus (13th Dist.), Ohi.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FOOTBALL ON THE PACIFIC STATION.

It seems odd to speak of football in the tropics, but nevertheless that game has now taken complete possession of the subjects of Kalakaua's kingdom. The fever was infused by the junior officers of the U. S. S. Charleston, now at this port.

The memory of the great successes of last season's football team at the Naval Academy, and a desire to repeat those successes, caused the cadets lately appointed to the Charleston to suggest the formation of a team in the junior mess. There was good material on board to make an efficient eleven, and the result of the selection was the following team:

Catlin, of '90..... Left half back.
Carney, '89..... Right half back.
Dr. Rothgaster..... Full back.
Churchill, '87..... Quarter back.
Vogelgesang, '90..... Centre rush.
Gartley, '90..... Left tackle.
Bartlett, '78..... Left tackle.
Burke, '87..... Left end.
Jones, '84..... Right guard.
Peelps, '89..... Right tackle.
Cole, '89..... Right end.

Catlin, '90, the greatest half back the Naval Academy has ever produced, filled the same position and acted as captain on the Charleston eleven.

The team had hardly been organized before a challenge was sent to play a game with a team selected from the young men of Honolulu. This team was light and rather inexperienced in football, and the victory for the Charleston eleven was easy. Only twenty minute halves were played at this first game, for it was deemed inexpedient, the thermometer being at 75 deg., to play longer halves. The result of this game was a score of 18 to 0 in favor of the Charleston team.

But the young men of Honolulu were not to be disheartened by such a score, and at once a new team of heavy men was organized and put to practice. They had sworn revenge, and their heavy weights were calculated to squash the Navy team completely. Their centre rush played at 225 pounds and the rest of the line ranged between 150 and 180 pounds in weight. The Charleston eleven averaged 163 on the line, 10 pounds less to the man than their opponents.

Saturday, Nov. 8, was the day set aside for the great event. By the kindness of Admiral Brown the Charleston's band was sent out to the grounds to render music for the occasion, and through the kindness of the King the Royal Hawaiian band was also sent, the two bands combining to form a band of about seventy pieces. It is needless to say that all Honolulu turned out to see the game.

The field was in an open square, and long before the time for the game to begin a double line of carriages surrounded the square, and the grand stand and field were crowded. The two teams at length appeared on the field in football rig. The Charleston team lacked somewhat in comparison with their opponents as regards weight, but sinew and agility made up the difference.

Enthusiasm ran very high, and in consequence increased the zeal of the players, and when "game" was called at four o'clock there was a momentary hush to watch the initial play. The Charlestons won the toss and took the ball.

At the old familiar naval academy signal "clear ship for action," the ball was put in play. Vogelgesang running forward as if to kick the ball, and instead, snapping it back to Catlin, who made an excellent rush gaining 20 yards.

The lining up and playing was spirited, the Charlestons rushing the ball with a force that their heavy opponents could not check, and in 4½ minutes from the time the ball was put in play a touchdown and goal was the score credited to the Navy team. The Honolulu now took the ball and put it in play by a kick off. The ball was downed by the Charlestons and then the best play of the game was made.

Churchill, of the Charlestons, rushed the ball, passed it to Catlin, who made a run half the length of the field, leaving several men of the opposing team besides the full back to wonder why he did not stop when they tackled him. He scored the second touchdown and a second goal was kicked.

The Honolulu played hard ball now, and for the remainder of the first half only one more touchdown and goal was scored by the Charlestons, making the

score at the end of the first half 13 to 0. It was deemed inexpedient to play a second 30 minute half on account of the heat, so it was decided to play only 20 minutes the second half.

The same playing characterized the rest of the game, the spirited rushes of the Charlestons against the opposing team carrying the ball gradually down their field. Two touchdowns finished the game making the score—Charleston 20, Honolulu 0.

To the academy team, the Charleston team sends greeting with these scores, and assures the academy team that all eyes in the Navy have a watch on its progress, and hope to see a repetition of last year's success in football.

STATUS OF THE SOLDIER.

We give here the substance of the two recent decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court already referred to.

United States, Appellant, v. John Grimley.

* * * It cannot be doubted that the civil courts may in any case inquire into the jurisdiction of a court-martial, and if it appears that the party condemned was not amenable to its jurisdiction, may discharge him from the sentence. And, on the other hand, it is equally clear that by *habeas corpus* the civil courts exercise no supervisory or correcting power over the proceedings of a court-martial; and that no mere errors in their proceedings are open to consideration. The single inquiry, the test, is jurisdiction. That being established, the *habeas corpus* must be denied and the petitioner remanded. That wanting, it must be sustained and the petitioner discharged. If Grimley was an enlisted soldier he was amenable to the jurisdiction of the court-martial; and the principal question, the one ruled against the Government, is whether Grimley's enlistment was void by reason of the fact that he was over thirty-five years of age. This case involves a matter of contractual relation between the parties; and the law of contracts, as applicable thereto, is worthy of notice. The Government, as contracting party, offers contract and service. Grimley accepts such contract, declaring that he possesses all the qualifications prescribed in the Government's offer. The contract is duly signed. Grimley has made an untrue statement in regard to his qualifications. The Government makes no objection because of the untruth. The qualification is one for the benefit of the Government, one of the contracting parties. Who can take advantage of Grimley's lack of qualification? Obviously only the party for whose benefit it was inserted. Such is the ordinary law of contracts.

The matter of age is merely incidental, and not of the substance of the contract; and can a party by false representations as to such incidental matter obtain a contract, and thereafter disown and repudiate its obligations on the simple ground that the fact in reference to this incidental matter was contrary to his representations? May he utter a falsehood to acquire a contract, and plead the truth to avoid it, when the matter in respect to which the falsehood is stated is for his benefit? It must be noted here, that in the present contract is involved no matter of duress, imposition, ignorance, or intoxication. Grimley was sober, and of his own volition went to the recruiting office and enlisted. There was no compulsion, no solicitation, no misrepresentation. A man of mature years, he entered freely into the contract.

By enlistment the citizen becomes a soldier. His relations to the State and the public are changed. He acquires a new status, with correlative rights and duties; and although he may violate his contract obligations, his status as a soldier is unchanged. He cannot of his own volition throw off the garments he has once put on, nor can he, the State not objecting, renounce his relations and destroy his status on the plea that, if he had disclosed truthfully the facts, the other party, the State, would not have entered into the new relations with him, or permitted him to change his status. Of course these considerations may not apply where there is insanity, idiocy, infancy, or any other disability which, in its nature, disables a party from changing his status or entering into new relations. But where a party is *sui juris*, without any disability to enter into the new relations, the rule generally applies as stated.

And in the case of a soldier, these considerations become of vast public importance. While our regular army is small compared with those of European nations, yet its vigor and efficiency are equally important. An army is not a deliberative body. It is the executive arm. Its law is that of obedience. No question can be left open as to the right to command in the officer, or the duty of obedience in the soldier. Vigor and efficiency on the part of the officer and confidence among the soldiers in one another are impaired if any question be left open as to their attitude to each other. So, unless there be in the nature of things some inherent vice in the existence of the relation, or natural wrong in the manner in which it was established, public policy requires that it should not be disturbed. Now, there is no inherent vice in the military service of a man forty years of age. The age of thirty-five, as prescribed in the statute, is one of convenience merely. The Government has the right to the military service of all its able-bodied citizens; and may, when emergency arises, justly exact that service from all. And if for its own convenience, and with a view to the selection of the best material, it has fixed the age at thirty-five, it is a matter which in any given case it may waive; and it does not lie in the mouth of any one above that age, on that account alone, to demand release from an obligation voluntarily assumed, and discharge from a service voluntarily entered into. The Government, and the Government alone, is the party to the transaction that can raise objections on that ground. We conclude, therefore, that the age of the petitioner was no ground for his discharge.

A minor question arises on these facts as to whether the petitioner was in fact enlisted. It appears that on Saturday, February 18, 1888, the petitioner entered the recruiting rendezvous in Boston, and expressed a desire to enlist. He underwent a physical examination. He took the oath of allegiance before the recruiting officer, signed the clothing rolls, and was placed in charge of the sergeant. The latter took him to the clothing-room, and selected for his uniform a cap, trousers, blanket,

shirt and pair of stockings, and laid them before him. He put none of these articles on except the cap, and that in a few minutes he took off. He then asked permission to go away and see his friends, and the sergeant told him to go, and be back on Monday. He went away in his citizens' clothes, returned to his mother's house and told her what he had done. She was very much grieved, and after some conversation with him went to the recruiting office, and finding three men there told them her errand, and was advised substantially that Grimley need not come back, and might go to work. Who these men were is not disclosed. On the strength of that he did not return, but went off and engaged in service as a coachman. He was arrested as a deserter on May 16, 1888, brought before a court-martial and found guilty, as heretofore stated.

The question presented is, whether the petitioner had, in fact, enlisted and become a soldier. It will be noticed that in this oath of allegiance is an acknowledgment that he had enlisted, and that it was not an agreement to enlist. In this respect this case differs from that of *Tyler v. Pomeroy* (8 Allen, 480), in which the plaintiff, with others, had signed a paper by which, in terms they agreed to serve for a period of three years "from the date of our being mustered into the United States' service." In that case Mr. Justice Gray, then a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in an opinion reviewing all the authorities in England and in this country, drew a distinction between an agreement to enlist, which, if broken, simply gave a right of action for damages, and an enlistment, which changes the status of the party, transfers him from civil to military life, and renders him amenable to military jurisdiction.

It is insisted that the Articles of War were not read to him; but that is not a prerequisite. "Within six days after" is the statute. The reading of the one hundred and twenty-eight articles, many of which do not concern the duty of a soldier, is not essential to his enlistment. Paragraph No. 766 of the Army Regulations of 1881 is as follows: "The forms of declaration, and of consent in the case of a minor, having been signed and witnessed, the recruit will then be duly examined by the recruiting officer and surgeon, if one be present, and, if accepted, the 47th and 103d Articles of War will be read to him, after which he will be allowed time to consider the subject until his mind appears to be fully made up before the oath is administered to him." That this was complied with is probable, from the testimony.

The petitioner testifies that something was read to him out of a book, though he is unable to say what it was; and Captain Miller, the recruiting officer, testifies that he is under the impression, though not positive, that he read the 47th Article to him. He also says that he had quite a conversation with him, inquiring as to his past life and why he had decided to enlist. No solicitations were used, no advantage taken of him. The enlistment was a deliberate act. No specified amount of time for the purpose of consideration is prescribed by the regulation. The oath is not to be administered until his mind is fully made up, and that is all that is required. There is nothing in the circumstances surrounding the enlistment to vitiate the transaction. We conclude, therefore, upon the whole case, that the age of the petitioner was no bar to his enlistment of which he can take advantage; that the taking of the oath of allegiance is the pivotal fact which changes the status from that of civilian to that of soldier; that the enlistment was a deliberate act on the part of the petitioner; and that the circumstances surrounding it were not such as would enable him, of his own volition, to ignore it, or justify a court in setting it aside.

The judgment of the Circuit Court will be reversed and the case remanded with instructions to reverse the decree of the District Court and take such further proceedings as shall be in conformity with the opinion of this court.

Frank Morrissey, Appellant, v. Major David Perry.

* * * The facts differ from those in that case, in this: The petitioner was seventeen years of age, and had a mother living who did not consent to his enlistment. Upon his enlistment he drew from the United States his uniform and equipments, and continued in actual service from the 23d day of August to the 13th day of September, 1883, when he deserted. He remained in concealment until February, 1889, at which time he had become of age, and then appeared at a recruiting office and demanded his discharge from the army on the ground that he was a minor when enlisted. In his oath of allegiance he swore that he was twenty-one years and five months old. It will be seen that the petitioner was within the age prescribed by section 1116 of the Revised Statutes, to wit, sixteen and thirty five years. *

But this provision is for the benefit of the parent or guardian. It means simply that the Government will not disturb the control of parent or guardian over his or her child without consent. It gives the right to such parent or guardian to invoke the aid of the court and secure the restoration of a minor to his or her control; but it gives no privilege to the minor.

In this case the parent never insisted upon her right of custody and control; and the fact that she had a mother living at the time is, therefore, immaterial. The contract of enlistment was good so far as the petitioner is concerned. He was not only *de facto*, but *de jure*, a soldier—amenable to military jurisdiction. His mother not interfering, he was bound to remain in the service. His desertion and concealment for five years did not relieve him from his obligations as a soldier, or his liability to military control. The order of the Circuit Court remanding him to the custody of the appellee was correct and must be affirmed.

The Government having decided not to appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of *C. P. Howell, U. S. N.*, the several claims affected by that decision will soon be acted upon by the Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department, and the Secretary of the Treasury will embody the amounts certified to by those bureaus in a deficiency bill before the end of the present short session of Congress. The amount involved is not large, the claimants being mainly of the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

RIFLE PRACTICE, STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE records of the Department of Rifle Practice, presided over by Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robbins, general inspector, who, in this work, is so ably assisted by Capt. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regiment, have now been completed for the year 1890. The records show that a total of 4,584 men qualified as marksmen in 1890, against 5,219 in 1889. Although this season shows a decrease of 635 men against the number qualified in 1889, the general result of this year's practice is very satisfactory, and the State has undoubtedly gained a larger number of practical marksmen than it ever had before. This is due to the system of free practice days so happily introduced by General Robbins, whereby any man can go to the range at stated periods for practice without cost. The recent change in the rules, increasing the necessary score of a marksman to 30 points from 25 as formerly, and the reduction in the size of the target, makes it somewhat more difficult to qualify. The new conditions of practice were also, in some particulars, not as fully understood in the 1st and 2d Brigades as they will be by another season. The principal falling off in numbers is in the 1st and 2d Brigades. The 3d and 4th Brigades have been shooting under the new rules for two seasons, while the 1st and 2d Brigades shot under the new conditions for the first time in the season just closed. Another year will probably show increased figures, and a better opportunity for comparison. Certain it is that the new conditions are popular, and turn out a more reliable body of marksmen than the old system, as it gives every man ample opportunity to familiarize himself with his rifle. The number of sharpshooters qualifying in 1890 is 254 against 233 in 1889, a gratifying increase, especially as the distance is now greater, viz.: 500 and 600 yards, and the latter range was a new one to many. The following figures show the number of marksmen throughout the State, who qualified during the season of 1890:

1ST BRIGADE.		2D BRIGADE.	
BRIG.-GEN. L. FITZGERALD.	5 Headquarters.	BRIG.-GEN. JAMES MCLEER.	5 Headquarters.
Headquarters.	1014	Headquarters.	10
7th Regiment.	1014	13th Regiment.	180
8th Regiment.	75	14th Regiment.	85
9th Regiment.	170	23d Regiment.	836
12th Regiment.	237	24th Regiment.	57
22d Regiment.	157	47th Regiment.	135
69th Regiment.	86	17th Separate Co.	23
71st Regiment.	159		
Troop A.	41		1036
	1944		
3D BRIGADE.		4TH BRIGADE.	
BRIG.-GEN. A. J. PARKER.	7 Headquarters.	BRIG.-GEN. P. C. DOYLE.	7 Headquarters.
Headquarters.	117	65th Regiment.	5
10th Battalion.	910	74th Regiment.	162
Separate Cos.	1034	Separate Cos.	286
			557
GRAND TOTAL.			
Gen'l Staff and Staff Dept's and Supernumeraries.			
1st Brigade.			
2d Brigade.			
3d Brigade.			
4th Brigade.			
4584			

The following shows the leading 30 companies in order of merit for 1890, with figure of merit of each:

1. 42d Separate Co., Capt. Gaskell.	82.32
2. 27th Separate Co., Capt. Crooks.	81.09
3. 9th Separate Co., Capt. Patterson.	77.44
4. 20th Separate Co., Capt. Rogers.	76.88
5. Co. B, 7th Regiment, Capt. Nesbitt.	74.12
6. 39th Separate Co., Capt. Zimmerman.	74.54
7. Co. F, 7th Regiment, Capt. Rand.	73.84
8. Co. K, 7th Regiment, Capt. Lefferts.	73.21
9. 2d Separate Co., Capt. Kirby.	70.94
10. Co. I, 7th Regiment, Capt. Harper.	69.73
11. Co. H, 7th Regiment, Capt. Lydecker.	69.68
12. Co. C, 7th Regiment, Capt. Pollard.	69.00
13. Co. F, 23d Regiment, Capt. Thorne.	68.01
14. 6th Battery, Capt. Olmstead.	67.87
15. 30th Separate Co., Capt. Hoffman.	66.92
16. Co. A, 7th Regiment, Capt. Cnover.	66.73
17. 43d Separate Co., Capt. Thyng.	66.44
18. 23d Separate Co., Capt. Beule.	66.22
19. 33d Separate Co., Capt. Marvin.	66.21
20. Co. G, 7th Regiment, Capt. Abrahams.	65.27

*Winners of State prize of value of \$50 for having highest figure of merit in their respective brigades.

The standing of each regiment in the State, with figure of merit of each, is as follows:

1. 7th Regiment, Col. Appleton.	68.81
2. 23d Regiment, Col. Partridge.	56.97
3. 14th Regiment, Col. Johnson.	53.06
4. 14th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Fitch.	52.02
5. 65th Regiment, Col. Welsh.	50.15
6. 12th Regiment, Col. Dowd.	48.36
7. 22d Regiment, Col. Camp.	40.94
8. 47th Regiment, Col. Gaylor.	35.25
9. 13th Regiment, Col. Austen.	36.45
10. 71st Regiment, Col. Kopper.	35.18
11. 9th Regiment, Col. Seward.	35.06
12. 14th Regiment, Col. Mitchell.	33.03
13. 32d Regiment, Col. Clark.	32.14
14. 8th Regiment, Col. Scott.	31.41
15. 69th Regiment, Col. Cavanaugh.	22.83

The order of merit of the different regiments for the years 1889 and 1890 are as follows:

Organization.	1889.	1890.	Organization.	1889.	1890.
7th Regt.	1	1	13th Regt.	11	10
23d Regt.	2	2	71st Regt.	6	11
74th Regt.	4	3	9th Regt.	6	11
10th Bn.	8	4	14th Regt.	12	13
65th Regt.	3	5	32d Regt.	14	13
12th Regt.	10	6	8th Regt.	13	14
23d Regt.	9	7	69th Regt.	15	15
47th Regt.	7	8			

ELECTIONS FOR COMPANY OFFICERS.

DECEMBER 2, 1890.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE reference in your columns last week to an election in a company of a certain organization, whose methods have become a byword among military men, calls for a few words relating to the laws governing military election in this State. Whilst it has been decided that a commandant of a company has the power of enlisting men at his pleasure and discharging those whose time has expired at discretion, still no intelligent man will be audacious enough to hold that the spirit of the "military code" was intended for such an unjust and one-sided mode of procedure as that which has marked the case under discussion.

Men who have done years of service as militia men are better qualified to judge of the fitness of candidates for commissions than men who have never before done military duty, who, in many instances, do not propose to do any, and who are party men and enlisted as such. The proper course for the State authorities in such cases would be to throw out all enlistments made for such a purpose, to disapprove of discharges made against the consent of the men discharged, in other words to see that as few changes as possible be made from the time a vacancy occurs until an election is held.

A GUARDSMAN.

The 13th Regiment, N. Y., Colonel Austen, will parade in its new gray uniform on Jan. 15, at the armory. Mayor Chapin has been tendered the review. The companies of the regiment are voted to add to the "shak" which they were regiment some years ago. On Jan. 27 a monster concert will be given in the armory, the proceeds of which will be presented to Chaplain Talmage to aid in the erection of the new tabernacle.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. G.—Write to the Chief of Police, Washington, D. C. Discharged soldiers of good character are preferred for appointment.

Signa.—The act approved Oct. 1, 1890, to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps is published in G. O. 124, A. G. O. of Oct. 17, 1890.

G. G. H.—To secure an appointment to the Naval Academy from the President requires a degree of influence which you are not likely to have.

Arizona asks: "Which light battery now in the Service was first organized?" Ans.—Light Battery F, 4th Art., organized by Alexander Hamilton in 1776.

H. F. W.—Mr. Beckwith was not re-elected. Cornelius C. A. Cadmus, ex-sheriff of Passaic County, is the Congressman elect. His address is Paterson, New Jersey.

S. T.—The latest regulation on the subject of forfeiture of retained pay is contained in G. O. 127, A. G. O., 1890, published in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 1, 1890, p. 152.

E. S. asks: How many shots can be fired in a minute from the latest improved Gatling gun? Ans.—An expert could fire about 1,200 with the aid of the new gearing apparatus.

Clericus.—G. O. 43, A. G. O., June 30, 1886, says: "In case it is decided to enlist as general service clerk or messenger a soldier belonging to any organization in the Army, application will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army for his discharge."

Soldier.—Your being in a second enlistment does not debar you from discharge under the act of June 16, 1890 (G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890), provided always your antecedent service has been faithful and that your service on your present enlistment comes within the terms of the law and regulations thereunder.

H. B. W.—1. Were any of the Omaha's crew transferred to the *Sucata* before leaving Yokohama for San Francisco? Ans.—No; not as far as reported to the Department.

2. Has the *Sucata* arrived yet at San Francisco. If not, when is she due? Ans.—Arrived Dec. 1.

D. B. G.—It would do no harm to apply at once through your company commander for the position you desire. Transfers from the line to the Signal Corps are not made, but you might, if qualified and well recommended, obtain a position in the corps at the expiration of your term of enlistment. The military authorities are always willing to advance the interests of deserving men.

C. R. C.—Your war service from Jan. 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865, counts double time, viz: two years and eight months. You appear to have served in the Regular Army about 25 years and one month. Therefore you have yet to serve about two years and three months before being eligible for retirement. But your statements as to service are not exactly clear. Your volunteer service counts towards pay for service, as there were only five days between your discharge from the volunteers and your enlistment in the Regulars.

F. A. W., 71st N. Y., writes: Please let me know through the correspondent's column under what circumstances, if any, an officer can manœuvre a company (properly counted off) by the flank after he has inverted the sets of fours by the command to the rear, march. An officer is marching a company through the armory, com-

pany front, he commands to the rear, march, and after the command has been executed, commands four's right about, march. This officer contends that a man in the ranks is supposed to at once take his number as inverted. Ans.—The movement is correct. See par. 223, page 94, Tactics.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The December number of the *North American Review* brings to a close the 151st volume of that ancient and honorable periodical, which still retains the foremost place it has long held in periodical literature. It is a notable issue, containing articles on timely and interesting topics by many distinguished writers. The editor has increased the number of pages from 128 to 144, in order to make room for a greater variety of interesting matter. It offers an arena for the discussion of public questions by contributors of varying opinions, asking only that they should have something worth saying. Thus in this number we have articles by the Democratic Senator Carlisle and the Republican Superintendent of Census Porter. Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., discusses "The Future of Warfare," and we have foreign contributions from Swinburne, Sir Lyon Playfair, and the Marquis of Lorne; an article by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of that bright story, "The Anglomaniacs," etc.

The *Arena* is one of the latest but one of the most promising of the applicants for public favor in the department of magazine literature. The December number introduces the third volume, with an excellent table of contents. The views of Count Tolstoi on the doctrine of non-resistance are set forth in a paper accompanied by his portrait. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, whose portrait is also given, endeavors to return a satisfactory answer to the question, "What is Christianity?" and articles of a similar serious nature constitute the bulk of this excellent number. "A Private's Return" is the title of the principal story, by Hamlin Garland—a further illustration of the disposition of our periodicals to deal with military themes.

The *Journal of the Military Service Institution* for November has articles or discussions by Generals Crawford, Abbott, and Vincent, Colonels Dodge, Hamilton, Vollum, and Carey, Majors Hawkins, Jackson, and Brooke, Captains Chester and Dietz, Lieuts. Schenck, Conklin, and Parkhurst. We regret to observe that Gen. Rodenbough's official duties compel him to close his connection with the journal as editor, but he has an able successor in Lieut. James C. Bush, who has heretofore served as assistant editor.

Messrs. Lee and Shepard, Boston, have added to their "Blue and Gray Series" *On the Blockade by Oliver Optic*. Its incidents, as the title indicates, reproduce the experiences of the War of the Rebellion. The author wanders safely in the paths of imagination and has no fear of being brought to his reckoning by some gradgrind of a sailor who has superstitious reverence for fact. The book is an excellent one for boys, the reputation of its author being ample guarantee for the interest of its contents, and its motto being

"Stand by the Union." *Worthington's History of the United States*, edited by Annie Cole Cody, is another excellent work for the same class of readers. It commences with the story of the mound builders and brings us down to the admission of Idaho, July 4, 1890—a broad interval to span with a fifty cent volume like this. The author has followed the plan of selecting the most dramatic features of an history and those that teach the story of patriotism. Two-thirds of the volume is devoted to the period preceding the close of Washington's administration, and to this and the Civil War are devoted 325 of the 380 pages in the volume.

An interesting chapter in the history of "the Lost Cause" is found in a handsome volume of *Southern War Songs—Camp, Fire, Patriotic and Sentimental*, collected and arranged by W. L. Fagan, and published by M. T. Richardson and Co., New York. The story of the passions, ambitions and hopes that kept alive the fires of Southern resolution during four years of war are here presented in a way that impresses the imagination more than the dry recital of fact. As the compiler of this volume says, "these songs index the passionate sincerity of the South at the time they were written." That passionate devotion to an ideal of country has left its impress upon the Southern, and thus upon the American character, and this volume is of interest to all who in a philosophical spirit followed the ideas of patriotism and public duty to their source. In some of our most loyal citizens patriotic devotion is traceable to their early reverence for a foreign flag; in others to their enthusiasm for the now shrouded symbol of the Confederacy, but, so long as they bring their tribute of loyal duty to the American Union, we need not ask in what school the lesson of patriotism was learned. This volume is, therefore, of interest to all who would revive the recollections of the war period. We can even turn from reading the story of Appomattox to join with lusty lungs in singing the Southern song of "No Surrender, No Surrender!" It comes in very well, too, as a chorus to the report of the 40th Congress of a total of 476,000 Confederate and 188,000 Union prisoners captured during the war. We may shout in chorus:

Whoop! the Doodles have broken loose,
Roaring around like the very deuce;
And we all wish it was now as true as in the days
of the Confederacy that the ladies lifted up their
voices together and sang:

The soldier is the lad for me—
A brave heart I adore,
And when the Sunny South is free,
And when fighting is no more,
I'll choose me then a lover brave,
From out that gallant band,
The soldier lad I love the best
Shall have my heart and hand.

There have been previous collections of Southern war songs, but the author justly claims for this volume the merit of being the most complete of any. They are interesting as relics, if not remarkable as verse, but we feel as delicate about criticizing their eccentricities of metre as we should of suggesting to a survivor of the war that his feet were not of equal length. The volume is a very handsome one and,

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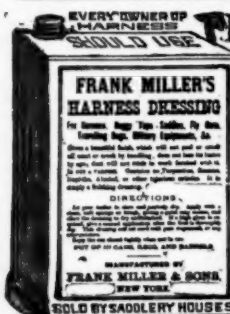
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with other illustrations, it has a most interesting frontispiece, showing the various flags of the Confederacy printed in colors.

"There is one pleasure even greater than that of reading, and that is being out of doors." That we may share this pleasure with him, Charles C. Abbott, M. D., has gathered together and under the title of *Outings at Odd Times* has issued from the press of D. Appleton and Co. various woodland essays contributed by him to different periodicals. Those who may not actually follow him into the fields may go thither in imagination when they read his essays on out of door life at the different seasons of winter, spring, summer, and autumn. He belongs to the school of writers like John Burroughs and others, who render to the poor denizens of the cities the inestimable service of keeping them in touch with nature and enabling them to realize the fable of the renewal of strength by contact with mother earth.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The British Secretary of State for War has thought it necessary to answer the criticisms and assertions of the *Times*, concerning the new magazine rifle adopted for the British Army. He shows that the rifle received the individual and separate approval of each member of the committee, and also that of Viscount Wolseley, A. G.; Sir Redvers Buller, G. M. General; Maj. Gen. Alderson, Director of Artillery; Sir Fredk. Abel, Chemist to the War Department; the Director General of Ordnance Factories, and the Superintendent of Enfield. 15,000 rifles have been in constant use since Jan. 1, 1890, and the only defects discovered are those incident to early manufacture, and are no greater than those which attended the first issue of the Martini-Henry.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has furnished Capt. S. E. Blunt, the recorder of the Board on Magazine Small Arms, with a number of dummy cartridges for issue to inventors who may desire them in connection with guns they propose to submit for experiments. Later on, when the Belgian smokeless powder has been received, loaded cartridges will be furnished. Capt. Blunt's address is National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

The Board on the Test of Range Finders made some very interesting and successful tests with the invention of Lieut. Fiske, U. S. N., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on Friday last, the commanding officer at that post doing all in his power to assist the Board in their work. The Board will meet in Washington again in a few days to further discuss the results of the experiments made with the Fiske Range Finder, and will then proceed to Fort Monice to test the

finder invented by Lieut. J. W. Ruekman, 5th Art., and Lieut. Crosby, late of the Engineer Corps.

The experiments made by the Navy Ordnance Bureau with Emmensite, the new high explosive invented by Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, have been so far successful as to induce the bureau to have a special gun constructed for throwing the explosive. The gun, which is building at the Washington Gun Foundry, will differ from the ordinary service gun in being shorter. It will be rather a long rifled mortar. As soon as this special gun is completed it will be taken to the new ordnance proving ground down the Potomac River and a series of experiments will be made to determine the capabilities of Emmensite.

In a letter to the *JOURNAL* a cavalry officer says: "You can say that the Colt's described in your issue of Feb. 2, 1889, adopted by the Navy, meets with much favor from cavalry officers, who prefer it to the hammerless Smith and Wesson. It is not unlikely that the cavalry will be armed with the new pistol before the next target season."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held Dec. 3, the following were among those balloted for membership: Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer, at Wheeling, W. Va.; Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, U. S. N.; Capt. J. M. Carson, U. S. V.; Gen. Beekman Du Barry, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. William Rufus Gibson, Pay Dept., U. S. A.; Pay Director Edward May, U. S. N.; Capt. J. F. Weston, U. S. A.; and Lieut. R. G. Davenport, U. S. N. This commandery is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of nearly 550.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, Dec. 3, the following were among those balloted for: Lieut. H. H. Anderson, 4th U. S. Art.; Gen. J. B. Brown, U. S. A.; Gen. Philip Regis Deas De Trobriand, U. S. A.; Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A.; Gen. C. D. McDougall, U. S. V.; Capt. E. M. Robinson, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. G. A. Stillman, U. S. M. C., retired, and Mr. E. C. Kershner, eldest son of Surg. Edward Kershner, U. S. N.

The strength of the Loyal Legion Oct. 30, 1890, was as follows: Pennsylvania, 850; New York, 884; Maine, 102; Massachusetts, 756; California, 577; Wisconsin, 208; Illinois, 415; Dist. of Columbia, 511; Ohio, 750; Michigan, 223; Minnesota, 275; Oregon, 103; Missouri, 277; Nebraska, 152; Kansas, 235; Iowa, 126; Colorado, 122; Indiana, 173; Total—6747.

REVENUE MARINE.

Nov. 26.—The orders of 2d Lieut. T. W. Benham have been revoked, and he has been placed on waiting orders.

1st Asst.-Engr. W. F. Hakemore has been placed on waiting orders.

The *Bea* arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic region Nov. 30.

In a telegram to Washington, Dec. 1, Capt. Henry reported

among other things: "No evidence of marauders at seal islands; no vessels sighted therefrom since Sept. 15 at St. George and Sept. 1 at St. Paul. Had constant succession of gales from northeast and southwest. Landing was rarely practicable anywhere on islands. Rookeries were amply protected by weather and by armed watchmen. Treasury agents assert themselves amply able to guard rookeries. Seals rapidly leaving St. Paul. Nearly all gone from St. George."

WHEN BAGPIPES HAD NO CHARMS.

DURING the Peninsula War, while one of the Highland regiments was marching across a desolate part of Spain, one of the pipers for some inexplicable reason found himself separated from his comrades. Halting on a lonely plain, he sat down to eat his breakfast, when, to his horror, he saw wolves approaching. When they came very near he flung them all the food he had with him, fully conscious, however, that this meagre meal would not stay their advance for many seconds. With the calmness of desperation he then said: "As ye've had the meat ye'll hae the music, too," and thereupon he proceeded to "blow up his chanter." No sooner did his unwelcome guests hear the first "skirl" of the pipes than they turned in wild terror and fled as fast as their long legs could carry them. "De'il hae ye!" said the piper; "had I thought ye were so fond of the music ye wad hae gotten it afore meat, instead o' after!"—*Temple Bar*.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE announcement of the release of the six men of the 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards, who in July last were sentenced to terms of imprisonment with hard labor ranging from eighteen months to two years, was received with much satisfaction.

VON MOLTKE's day is said to be as follows: Rises at 6, makes his own cup of coffee over a spirit lamp, and busies himself with garden and farm till 10, when he takes a bowl of soup or a biscuit, with a glass of wine, for his second breakfast, after which he attends to his correspondence and other business till 1. From 1 to 2 he lies down. At 2 he dines sparingly. At 8 o'clock at night he has tea, and at 10 he is in bed.

THE importance attached by the German government to the navy is exemplified by the appearance of a new semi-official monthly publication devoted to naval affairs, the *Marine Rundschau*, of which Messrs. Mittler, the Royal booksellers, have just issued the first part. The editing of the periodical is conducted by the fourth division of the "Ober-Kommando" of the German navy. At the present time there are being built for the German government 11 great battle-ships, with a total displacement of 70,000 tons.

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ARORIGINALS.

THE rendering of it now seems to be, "Loathe the poor Indian."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Indian reservation—"Yes, I promise to be good until I get a chance."—*Pittsburg Chronicle*.

Uncle Sam should retire sitting Bull permanently on half rations.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

It is not so much the present dance of the Indians that interests the country as what will be their next step.—*Philadelphia Press*.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of Dec. 2.

Cartridge for breech-loading cannon, S. Seabury, U. S. N. Compound engine, J. H. Eickershoff, Cincinnati, Ohio. Gun, T. J. Lovegrove, New Egypt, N. J. Air gun, S. D. Engle, Hazleton, Pa. Magazine gun, K. Krnka, London, England. Straight-pull breech-loading gun, S. and K. Krnka, Prague, Austria.

Propulsion of vessels, S. A. Owen, West Berkeley, Cal. Hoisting gear for sailing vessels, T. O. Mahoney, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rowing machine, S. H. Kimball, Everett, Mass. Ship steering apparatus, C. J. Bonfield, Bay City, Mich. Hardening or tempering steel projectiles, R. Low, Woolwich, England.

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N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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MARRIED.

GALT—BUTT.—At New York City, Nov. 25. Passed Assistant Engineer ROBERT WARE GALT, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY FRANCES BUTT.

MACKAY—BELKNAP.—At St. Matthews, New York City, Nov. 28, 1890. ANABEL F., daughter of Colonel Augustus Belknap, of San Antonio, Texas, to Lieut. J. O. MACKAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry. At Elmira, N. Y., after December 20.

RHODES—COUNSELMAN.—At Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 2. Lieut. C. D. RHODES, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MAY F. COUNSELMAN.

SIMPSON—RIDGELY.—At St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 3. Ensign EDWARD SIMPSON, U. S. Navy, to Miss CAMILLA M. RIDGELY. No cards.

DIED.

BAXTER.—At Washington, D. C., at 1 A. M., December 4. JEREDIAH H. BAXTER, Surgeon General U. S. Army.

BECKURTS.—At Louisville, Ky., Nov. 21. Hon. HERMAN BECKURTS, father of Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, 6th U. S. Inf.

COOLEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24. FRANCIS M. COOLEY, late Captain 11th U. S. Infantry and Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. A.

HEINER.—At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Nov. 27. Captain ROBERT G. HEINER, 1st U. S. Infantry.

McMURRIE.—At Louisville, Ky., November 25. Mrs. E. J. McMURRIE, mother of Mrs. Kirk, wife of Major E. B. Kirk, U. S. Army.

SEYMOUR.—At Denver, Col., Nov. 27. Mr. J. C. W. SEYMOUR, father-in-law of Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th U. S. Infantry.

WILCOX.—At Washington, D. C., December 2. General CADMUS M. WILCOX, formerly Captain 7th U. S. Infantry.

WORTH.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 27. Mrs. MARGARET C. WORTH, widow of Lieut. Algernon S. Worth, U. S. Navy.



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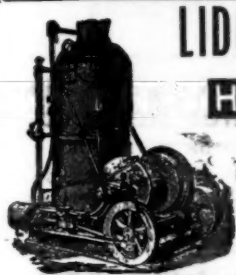
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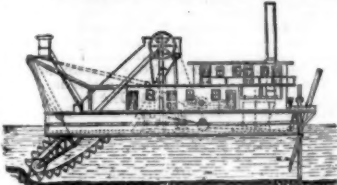
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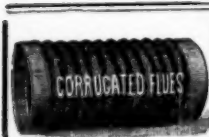
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